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MEMOIR OF REV. NATHANAEL EMMONS, D. D.,

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN FRANKLIN, MS.

[By Rev. A. R. BAKER, of Medford, Ms.]

THE Rev. NATHANAEL EMMONS, D. D., was born in East Haddam, Ct., on the 1st of May, 1745. His parents, Mr. Samuel, and Mrs. Ruth Cone Emmons, were professors of religion, and early devoted him to God in baptism; and by their example, prayers, and instruction, endeavored to bring him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He was the youngest of six sons, and of twelve children. His ardent desire for knowledge early disinclined him to agriculture, to which his childhood and youth were devoted, and induced his father to consent to his commencing a course of classical study. In this, his progress was so rapid as to secure for him admission to Yale College, after ten months, in September, 1763, in the nineteenth year of his age. In his class were Joseph Lyman, Samuel Wales, John Treadwell, John Trumbull, and some other of the most favored sons of New England, and of the brightest ornaments of church and state. According to his humble confession, he could by no means equal some of his class-mates, but from their assigning to him at their graduation the Cliosophic oration, the highest honor which it was in their power to confer, it appears, he was not, in their estimation, in the least behind the chief of them.

The period of departure from college is one of great interest to every literary man. He has then laid his foundation, and is about to rear his superstructure. His profession is to be selected, to which he is to devote his talents, acquisitions and life. At such an eventful moment, it is interesting to see this future divine, coming from the groves of Academus, with his books and clothes, but without father, mother or home, with the wide world before him, but without any friendly hand to support or guide him. To that sense of loneliness and want which these circumstances were so well adapted to inspire, and of which he ever cherished a fresh remembrance, may be ascribed in no small degree, the lively interest he felt and manifested in the American Education Society, and in all efforts for the relief of indigent and pious young men, in a course of preparation for future usefulness.

On leaving college, he spent several months in teaching, and then commenced the study of theology with the Rev. Nathan Strong, of Coventry, Ct.,

the father of Rev. Dr. Strong, of Hartford. But he soon put himself under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Smalley, of Berlin, a man of great logical acumen and extensive knowledge, of whom he always spoke with gratitude and veneration. Here he remained about a year, and by the pungent preaching and faithful instruction of that man of God, his early religious impressions revived and resulted in his conversion.

His religious history, previous to this period, may be most appropriately given in his own language. "When I was quite young, I had many serious thoughts. I remember well that, by reading the life of a pious youth, I was sensibly struck with a conviction of my great guilt, and the awful thought of dying unprepared, which led me for a while to secret devotions. Though I did not long continue in this state of mind; yet I entertained reverential thoughts of religion, and fully resolved to become, some time or other, truly pious. These resolutions were cherished and strengthened by a strong desire to be a preacher of the gospel. I felt a peculiar respect for ministers, and thought I should be extremely happy, if I could be properly qualified to be one myself. When one of my sisters died of a consumption, my fears about myself were again alarmed; and I had some lively apprehensions of the state of the damned, especially of the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. I used to be much terrified with the prospect of the day of judgment; and my fears constrained me to cry to God in secret, to save me from the wrath to come. But when my fears abated, I soon fell into the neglect of this duty. Such was the general state of my mind, till I turned my attention more directly toward divinity, and began my theological studies. I now had a rational and serious conviction of the great importance of becoming truly religious. Accordingly I began a constant practice of daily reading the Bible and of praying to God in secret.

All this time, however, I had no sense of the total corruption of my heart, and its perfect opposition to God. But one night there came up a terrible thunderstorm, which gave me such an awful sense of God's displeasure, and of my going into a miserable eternity, as I never had before. I durst not close my eyes in sleep during the whole night, but lay crying for mercy with great anxiety and distress. This impression continued day after day, and week after week, and put me upon the serious and diligent use of what I supposed to be the appointed means of grace. In this state of mind I went to Dr. Smalley's, to pursue my theological studies."*

Here he was soon led to see the plague of his own heart, its total depravity, and was brought to the borders of despair, when light suddenly broke upon his darkness, and joy and peace succeeded his sorrow and conflict. He saw and admired the beauty and glory of the divine character, and of the plan of redemption, and was filled with love to God and his church, and with a benevolent regard for mankind. He made a public profession of his faith, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and united with the church in his native town. From this time he pursued his professional studies from new motives and with fresh delight. "He believed, and therefore knew of the doctrine." He had a witness in his own breast, which bore testimony to the truth, and which said yea and amen to the declarations of Scripture respecting the duties and exercises of experimental piety. Whether he commenced the study of theology from an original fondness for such investigations, or in the hope that they would result in his conversion and his spiritual preparation for the sacred office, we are

* Autobiography, p. 11.

not able to determine. But of this has he often assured us, that he always believed personal piety an indispensable qualification for the gospel ministry.

He was licensed to preach in the autumn of 1769, by the South Association, in Hartford county. In his examination he expressed opinions on the doctrines of depravity, regeneration and human and divine agency, which led to an animated and warm discussion, to a division of the Association into two parties, the old and the new schools, as they were then called in Connecticut, and ultimately to the formation and adoption of a new creed by that body. The part he was compelled to take in that controversy brought him into public notice, but not into public favor; for by many his opinions were considered dangerous innovations upon the old theology. Hence he was viewed with an eye of suspicion. Still it was the means of developing and strengthening two original qualities of his mind, independence in the investigation of truth and fearlessness in proclaiming it. Probably no man ever possessed these traits of character in a higher degree. If as he often affirmed, that controversy made him a "speckled bird," the novelty and variety of the plumage it gave him, arrested the attention of others, and encouraged him to strike notes and reach heights which he might not otherwise have attempted.

After preaching in a variety of places nearly four years, he was ordained April 21, 1773, over the church in Franklin, Ms., then the second church in Wrentham, which had been gathered about thirty-five years, and had enjoyed the labors of two settled ministers. An ordination was at that time a great occasion, which drew together a multitude that could not be accommodated in the house of worship. So it was at the ordination of Dr. Emmons. The people assembled in apostolic style on elevated ground in the rear of the sanctuary, where all could see and hear, and the services were performed, as at the ordination of both his predecessors, in the open air and beneath the broad canopy of heaven. His church, to which nearly one hundred had been added by the great awakening in New England, in 1741, consisted of two hundred members in full communion, and his congregation numbered about four hundred.

Two years after his introduction to the pastoral office, he married Miss Deliverance French, the daughter of Moses French, Esq., of Braintree, Ms. The memory of the aged among us confirms his declaration respecting her. She was a lady of "sprightly mind, pious heart, and most amiable natural disposition," "a pattern of prudence, condescension, benevolence and faithfulness." For a short space the sun of prosperity shone upon his path, and encouraged the expectation of future usefulness and happiness. But it was soon overcast with clouds. A storm gathered, and the thunder and lightning of war terrified the nation. Two days after his marriage, the battles of Lexington and Concord were fought, the opening scenes of the American revolution. This war greatly embarrassed him by preventing the punctual payment of his salary, and by diverting the attention of his people from his preaching and thus compelling him to labor almost in vain; and what was worse and more to be deplored, it alienated some of them from him; for there were among them those who sympathized with the mother country, and took part against the colonies, the cause of which he warmly espoused, and the claims and interests of which he set forth and defended, both in public and in private, with all the ardor of his gifted mind.

While the tempest of war was raging, the hand of divine providence was laid heavily upon him. His wife fell into a decline of which she died after a protracted illness, in June, 1778. But this stroke of affliction, though

severe, was not the only one with which he was visited. In less than two months from her death, his two little sons, the only surviving members of his family, sickened and died in one day. They were laid in the same coffin and buried in the same grave; in their deaths as in their lives, undivided. He alone of all his family remained to tell the story of his affliction, and in his Autobiography he has related it with inimitable tenderness. He could say in truth, "All thy waves and thy billows are gone over me;" but he uttered no complaint. The language of his heart was, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." To these scenes of affliction he ever after referred as a school in which he learned many valuable lessons. They taught him to sympathize more tenderly with suffering and sorrow, and to prove himself a son of consolation to the afflicted and distressed.

He remained a widower a year and four months, when he found another companion, Miss Martha Williams, the daughter of the Rev. Chester Williams, of Hadley, Ms. Her amiableness, intelligence and piety, secured for her the confidence and esteem of the people and of all who knew her, and her excellent domestic habits enabled her to relieve him almost entirely of the ordinary cares of his family. By her he had six children, two sons and four daughters. Now the sun of prosperity looked out from behind the cloud, and smiled upon him. The voice of health and joy was heard in his habitation; the evils he had suffered from the war, ceased with the treaty of 1783; and his growing reputation rendered him the idol of his people. His was not that mushroom popularity which springs up in a night, only to perish on the following day; but that lasting renown which real excellence and genius always secure.

Nor was it temporal prosperity alone in which he rejoiced. The Lord lifted upon him the light of his countenance, and sent his Spirit to bless his ministry. A revival generally commences in a church, and especially in the heart of the pastor. The first indications of a revival are commonly to be found there. For eleven years this servant of the Lord labored without many visible tokens of success. There were occasional conversions and additions to the church; the dews gently descended, but there were no showers of grace. During the summer of 1784, his mind was much occupied with the spiritual condition and prospects of his flock, and with the unsuccessfulness of his labors in their behalf. He gave himself to prayer, and no sooner did the fire begin to burn upon his own altar, than its light was seen and its heat felt by them. "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." In his humiliation and entire dependence, he was cheered by indications of special seriousness among his people. These increased till the work extended to every part of the town. It continued nearly a year, animating the piety of the church, converting sinners and triumphing over all opposition. More than seventy, or about one tenth of the non-professors in the town, became hopeful subjects of renewing grace. This spiritual refreshing from the presence of the Lord, greatly improved the character of his church and people, and encouraged him in his work.

There were two other revivals during his ministry, one in 1794, and 1795, when from thirty to forty became hopeful subjects of grace, and another in 1809, when thirty-three were added to the church. Beside these, there were several seasons of unusual attention to religion, which can hardly be called revivals in the present acceptation of the word, though the hearts of a few saints were quickened, and a few sinners were brought to the knowledge of the truth. From the revival of 1794, to the end of his ministry, scarcely a year passed without more or less additions to the

church. Of his mode of laboring in a revival and of receiving members to his church, we shall speak in the sequel. It has often been said by those who love not the doctrines which he preached, that he was never blessed with a revival. The remark is both disingenuous and false. If there has lived a man in New England, within the last century, who merited the appellation of a revival preacher in the best sense, he was that man. Few pastors, during the period in which he lived, were instrumental of the conversion of a greater number of their people.

There was one characteristic of the converts under his ministry, which it would be unpardonable to omit. Unlike many in our day, they did not need to be reconverted the next month, nor the next year. They believed the doctrine of the saint's perseverance, and their lives were a practical illustration of it. We cannot now recollect, and we never heard our fathers mention, a solitary instance of an apostate among them.* They held on their way, and persevered unto the end.

While these showers of divine mercy were descending, his reputation increased, and his influence extended. He humbled himself, and therefore God exalted him. The estimation, in which he was held at this early period, is evinced by the honorary degree of D. D., which he received from Dartmouth College, in 1798, a rare honor at that day. His publications, of which we shall hereafter speak, began to command public attention, and to secure for his talents, learning and piety, the respect even of his theological opponents.

We have now followed him to the meridian of life. We are next to watch his decline, and to see his sun go down amidst occasional clouds and storms, but ever and anon breaking out and shining in the greatness of its strength. Once he had buried his whole family; but God had mercifully given him another, and his children had grown up around him, when he discovered that disease was gradually undermining the constitution of his second daughter. He watched its progress with the solicitude of a father and a Christian; and perceiving, at length, that she must soon die, and apprehending she was yet unconverted, he directed his energies to the preparation of her soul for heaven. He pleaded the precious promise of the covenant, into which he had introduced her, and interested others in prayer in her behalf, while he opened to her view her true condition as a sinner, and besought her to be reconciled to God. The Lord blessed his instructions, and answered his prayers. He saw her a humble penitent, and heard her declare the great things God had done for her soul. She died in peace and triumph, on the third of June, 1813. Her death opened afresh the fountain of his sorrow, but a branch from the tree of life sweetened its bitter waters. True his child was not, for God had taken her; but grace enabled his thoughts to follow her luminous track as she ascended to his God and her God, and to think of her bowing before the same throne, from which he sought for himself, his wife and surviving children, divine consolation.

When one of the objects of our affection is removed, our hearts often cling with increased fondness to those which remain. So it was with the subject of these remarks. He loved his other children more ardently than ever, and if there was one more than the rest to whom the finger of Providence directed him to look for support, it was Erastus his younger son, who remained at home to superintend his father's estate. He looked to him as the staff of his age, a man every way suited to render his declining

* The writer was formerly a parishioner of Dr. Emmons.

years peaceful and happy, and every way worthy of the universal esteem and affection he enjoyed. But here too a mysterious Providence saw fit to disappoint his hopes. Consumption seized this object of his love, and hastened him to the grave. He died on the 13th of March, 1820. But the sorrow of his father and friends, was relieved by the hope that grace preceded the arrow of death. "Just before this son left the world he looked up, and said, 'Father, I am dying.' His father then, in allusion to what he had previously heard him say respecting his submission to God, and hope in his mercy, inquired, if his trust and confidence in his Saviour remained unshaken. He replied in the affirmative. 'Then,' said his father, 'your passage is short, and, if you are not deceived, your rest in heaven will be glorious.' The son expired. Shortly after, the father offered a prayer in the room where lay the remains of his departed son, apparently full of submission and trust in God."*

At this time, his surviving son and two of his daughters were settled remote from the parental mansion. Of course, this death left him but one child at home; and her strength and health were impaired by her constant watchfulness and care of her deceased brother. It was hoped God would spare her life, if not for her own, yet for her parents' sake. His people, whom his preaching and example had taught to sympathize with the afflicted, wrestled in prayer in her behalf. They besought the Lord not to suffer his rod to fall again upon their beloved pastor, while his heart was yet bleeding under its former stroke. God heard and answered their prayers, as he did those of his own beloved Son in Gethsemane, not by withholding, but by sending the dreaded affliction, and granting divine support under it. Here as in the previous loss of his son and daughter, the Lord cheered his despondence, and relieved his sorrow by affording him evidence of his child's conversion, before the vital spark was extinguished. Two years and ten months after the death of his son, Dr. Emmons was called to bury this daughter, on whose arm he had hoped to lean for support, when bowing under the weight of years, and whose hand he had expected would smooth his pillow, and close his eyes in death. Speaking to his people of this and of his previous afflictions, in his sermon on the Sabbath after her funeral, he said: "Your pastor has been a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. God has bereaved him of father and mother, of brothers and sisters; of one nearer and dearer than either; of several young, tender and fair branches of his family; and of all his contemporary brethren in the work of the ministry. God has called him to bear the yoke in his youth, in his riper years, and now even under the infirmities of old age, He has poured out to him another cup of the wormwood and the gall, while the bitterness of the former cups is still in remembrance. God has recently and prematurely bereaved him of a dear daughter, upon whom it was natural to place some hopes and some dependence; but those hopes and that dependence are now buried with her in the grave. He may now with more propriety, and he hopes with a better spirit, say, as Jacob said, I will go down into the grave unto my daughter mourning. He may be allowed to mourn, but not to murmur. He knows it becomes him to hold his peace, and not open his mouth, because the Lord has done it. But you will permit me to make the same request that Job made on a similar occasion: 'Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends; for the hand of God hath touched me.'"† Never shall we forget the manner, in which he uttered those last words. Our youthful eyes beheld him, then in the seventy-eighth year of

* Memoir in his works, vol. I. p. cxv.

† Emmons's Works, vol. III. p. 273.

his age, and in the fiftieth of his ministry, imploring the prayers of his people that he might not sink, while the waves of affliction dashed over him. His eyes ran down with tears; his people wept around him; his swelling grief choked his feeble utterance in almost every sentence, till he was obliged to terminate his discourse. He closed his sermon-book, withdrew his spectacles, wiped off the falling tears, and then, lifting his suffused eyes toward heaven, he said, "Let us find relief in prayer." God strengthened him, and enabled him to lead our devotions with unusual fervor. He prayed for himself, his wife and children, his church and people, like a man who stood on the confines of eternity, like one who stood between the living and the dead. Never before nor since have we seen a Christian assembly so perfectly dissolved in tears. Some wept at the remembrance of those whom God had taken away from him; more by reason of their sympathy with his sorrow, and at the painful apprehension that they would soon hear his voice no more; and others because their hard impenitent hearts were not prepared to offer to God acceptable prayer for their afflicted and beloved pastor. Prayer being ended, a hymn sung, and the benediction pronounced, we retired, wiser and better for the soul-stirring scene.

Many feared he would sink under the weight of these afflictions; but an unseen hand supported him and enabled him to labor as efficiently and successfully as ever, till May, 1827, when he was seized with a fainting fit in the midst of a public discourse, and was carried from his pulpit to his dwelling. He so far recovered as to be able to enter the sanctuary the next Sabbath and complete the delivery of his discourse. It was an unusually powerful production. Never shall we forget the profound silence and undivided attention with which his hearers hung upon his lips during the delivery of that sermon. A general impression seemed to prevail that they were hearing him for the last time; and so the event proved, for on the next Lord's day he sent them a letter, resigning his public charge and requesting them to take immediate measures for the supply of the pulpit; and "to grant or not to grant" him, at their pleasure, a gratuity for the remainder of his days. They complied with his request and granted him an annuity of two hundred dollars, which with the income of his estate, provided for him a comfortable support during the rest of his life. Their better judgment compelled most of them to acknowledge the propriety of his decision. Some however remonstrated with him, and desired him to retain his connection with them, and to perform as much labor as his health would permit, and to allow them to settle a colleague who should perform the remainder. "No—no," said the venerable man, "one ship should never have two captains; and as for me, I never desired to die a lingering death." The persuasion they used, was vain; his purpose was formed, and was unalterable. Still he assured them he had no disposition to have his pastoral relation dissolved. What he desired was to be excused from all ministerial labor, but not from any aid it might be in his power to render them as a counsellor and a friend. While they were destitute of another pastor, he acted as moderator of the church, also united in a few ecclesiastical councils, and took a part in the ordination of one of his colleagues. In his retirement, he devoted most of his time to conversation and reading. It appeared strange to some of his visitors who perceived in his steps the activity of youth, and in his intellect the vigor of manhood, that he should so circumscribe the sphere of his labors. The vividness of this impression, in some instances drew from them expressions of wonder. But they always found a pertinent and often a facetious reply, ready for them. "I should think," said one of them in allusion to the various con-

troversies and commotions of the age, "you could not be silent, and sit still here in your study;" to whom he replied, "There are few men at this day who can sit still, and far less who can sit up straight." To another who expressed his regret that he had retired from the active duties of the ministry, while he had so much apparent ability to perform them, he said, "Any man can lead an army into action, but it requires a skilful and experienced general to make a graceful retreat." Such remarks from him were not the language of ostentation and self complacency; from these no man was ever more free. Dr. Emmons was what he seemed to be, and he always seemed just what he was, modest, sincere, frank and cheerful.

After his resignation, he lived to see two colleagues settled over his people, each of whom speak of their relation to him as a source of improvement and pleasure. He never interfered with their appropriate duties, but freely gave them his advice, and then left them to act for themselves. He was a counsellor and father to them, rather than a critic and dictator. Were all senior pastors like him, the relation of a colleague, instead of being as it too often proves, one of trial and perplexity, would be among the most desirable and happy on earth. When he saw another entering into his labors, his people united and happy, and thought of himself, retired from his official duties to spend the evening of his life in tranquillity, he could say, "My cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life."

But a bitter ingredient was soon cast into that cup of pleasure. His wife who had been his companion for half a century, and had for some years been a cripple, and of whose virtues we have already spoken, died on the second of August, 1829. Of her death he thus speaks in a letter to her brother. "Your loss is great, but mine is irreparable. I am emphatically a pilgrim and stranger on the earth, having neither father, nor mother, nor brother nor sister, nor uncle nor aunt living. I am left alone to bear the heaviest affliction, I have ever been called to bear. You knew the excellent character of your sister, but I knew more of her excellence, worth and importance to me. She was indeed a rich blessing to me, and to her family and to her people, among whom I believe she never had a single enemy. She was eminently a pattern of patience, meekness, and submission during a long life of peculiar trials, bodily infirmities, pains and distresses."^{*}

At this period his situation was peculiarly afflictive. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age—bereaved of his second wife, and without any child remaining in his dwelling to comfort him. Providence soon brought to his habitation his widowed daughter, whose affliction made a fresh demand upon his sympathy and grief. It sometimes relieves our sorrow to find others who have been similarly afflicted. That mysterious Providence which had so often visited him, had been by similar visitations preparing for him a companion of his old age, the widow of the late Rev. Edmund Mills, of Sutton, Ms. By their marriage, which was solemnized on the 18th of September, 1831, he received his third wife, and she her third ministerial husband. Her fidelity, watchfulness and affection were the means God employed to revive and cheer him. For sometime he enjoyed such health as enabled him to sustain the fatigues of several journeys of considerable length, and to read an amount which would have done honor to a minister in the meridian of life. When he was ninety years of age, and often found it difficult to remember the name of yesterday's visiter, he would relate the

* Works, vol. I. p. cxvii.

contents of the last book he read with surprising accuracy, and would make extemporaneous criticisms upon it, which would have ornamented the pages of a quarterly. His mind seemed never to lose its perfect control of the truths, to which he had devoted his life. In the summer and autumn of 1840, his health gradually declined, and no one could visit him without the conviction that he was on the confines of eternity. The last time the author of these remarks visited him, he received from his lips something like the following charge, when he bade him farewell;—the same for substance which he repeated to many other young clergymen: “ You are young, and probably have many years to labor in the vineyard of your divine Master; be faithful, and declare the whole counsel of the Lord; preach the word, especially the doctrines of the gospel. Fidelity to Christ, to your own conscience, and to your fellow men, will be a sweet theme of reflection when you are old, or lie upon the bed of death. I am daily expecting a summons to depart. Remember it is a great thing to die. I cannot say that I fear to be dead, but I dread the agonies of dying. Still I want to be in heaven. I want to see your grandfather and many other members of my church, whom I expect to meet there. I want to see my ministerial brethren who have gone before me, the apostles and prophets of God; and I want to see Paul more than any other man, and Christ my Saviour more than all.”

He spoke with freedom and frequency of his desire to depart and be with Christ, and sometimes uttered a prayer for a smooth and easy passage to the world of spirits. God mercifully granted his request. His last sickness was short, and though his suffering was at times severe, yet an observer assures us that, “ just before the closing scene, he was comparatively easy; and when he actually left the world, it was with so little alteration in his appearance, that no one in the room could tell when he ceased to breathe.” He fell sweetly asleep in Jesus, about three o’clock on Wednesday morning September 23d, 1840; thirteen years and four months from his resignation of his public charge, sixty-seven years and five months from his ordination, seventy-one years from the time he was licensed to preach the gospel, and ninety-five years and five months from his birth. His funeral was attended on the following Monday, by a large concourse of clergymen and friends. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. Thomas Williams, from Ecclesiastes xii. 9. “ And moreover, because the preacher was wise, he still taught the people knowledge.” Prayers were offered at the house by Rev. Mr. Long, of Milford, and at the meeting-house by Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Wrentham, and Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester. A funeral is always a solemn occasion, but many circumstances conspired to give this that character in an eminent degree. The sight of the old parsonage with its dilapidated buildings which he raised; and of the large trees around it, decaying of very age, which he planted at the commencement of his ministry; and of the sanctuary in which he preached more than half a century, now clad in deep mourning; the sight of the mourners, among whom were his descendants of the third and fourth generations—of the bearers, now bowing under the weight of years, nearly all of whom he baptized in their childhood—of the pall-bearers, the most aged clergymen in the surrounding country, but full a quarter of a century younger than himself—of his church, in which many had passed their eightieth year, but in which not an individual remained, who took an active part in his settlement—of two or three hundred children of his congregation, whose grandparents, he married in their youth, but who had long since been borne in full age to their graves,—the sight of such an assemblage around his coffin

and his grave, was intensely interesting and solemn. The deep feeling which was manifested, showed how sincerely this eminent man of God was loved and respected by those among whom he had labored in the gospel. When he was laid in his narrow house, the following original and appropriate hymn was sung ; and then all retired, sensible that a great man had fallen in Israel.

" Rest, man of God ! thy labors cease,
And we, thy sorrowing children, come
To lay thee in the grave in peace,
And sing around thy hallowed tomb.

With all the great and holy dead,
Long since departed to the skies ;
Triumphant from this lowly bed,
In equal glory thou shalt rise.

Thou wert our father, friend and guide,
Our faithful shepherd, tried and true ;
For all for whom the Saviour died
Thy life a deathless pattern drew.

Though thou dost sleep, thy page shall burn
With untold lustre, ages hence ;
Millennial converts yet shall learn
The doctrines of the cross from thence.

Well nigh a century was spent
Amid life's ever varying scenes ;
Ah ! thou didst know what sorrow meant,
Oft drinking from her bitter streams.

But lo ! thy ransomed soul is gone ;
Gone to thy Saviour and thy King ;
Already hast thou learned the song,
Which angels never, never sing.

And now, while 'dust to dust is given,'
And farewell sighs are heard from all,
On him, who points our way to heaven,
May thy descending mantle fall."

We have now followed the subject of these remarks to his rest. It has not been our object to produce a picture of a perfect man ; but to give a faithful likeness of our venerable friend, to present briefly the commanding facts of his history nearly in the order of their occurrence, and to leave it principally to our readers to fill up the outline, and to give the whole such shade and color as their taste and judgment may approve. But to aid their imagination and reflection, it is necessary to develope more fully some of his most prominent characteristics, as they presented themselves in his personal appearance, his family, and his study, in his intercourse with his people, in his pulpit, and his publications. Biographical notices, like short interviews with strangers, often decide our judgment of character. First impressions are powerful and abiding. We always form some opinion of men from their personal appearance ; and, as Archbishop Whately justly remarks, though it is difficult to analyze that opinion and retrace it to its source, and consequently difficult to defend it, and though a better acquaintance will sometimes modify and correct it, yet it will often be found surprisingly accurate, especially where there is a striking analogy between the body and the mind, the qualities and modes of action in one and those in the other. Seldom has such an analogy been more perfectly exhibited

than in Dr. Emmons. Hence the first impression, made on the mind of a stranger in beholding him, was generally very correct.

His stature was rather below than above the common size. He was but little more than five feet and a half high, and probably never weighed one hundred and fifty pounds in his life. The frame-work of his body was "fitly joined together," and compact; and an observer would at once believe him to be a man of nerve, of keen sensibility, and of bright and active mind, from the sprightliness of his gait; of independence, decision and uprightness, from his firm and erect posture; and of good taste, from his general neatness; and the longer and more critically his personal appearance was inspected, the deeper did it fix this impression in the mind. His open countenance, his penetrating eye, and every motion of his body, increased its distinctness. Even the costume in which he appeared, his three-cornered hat, his single-breasted coat and skirted vest, his small clothes, and the silver buckles on his knees and his shoes, all pronounced him a man of Puritanic mould, whose authoritative voice fashion obeyed, which controls the multitude, and is rarely in subjection to any man; but in him it yielded to personal comfort and convenience, and in this respect, dissatisfied with the maxims of worldly wisdom, he became a law unto himself.

In the various relations of domestic life, no man ever exhibited more of the milk of human kindness. As the head of a family, he "ruled well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity." His principles of family government were deduced from the word and the providence of God, and are embodied in his sermon on that subject.* He looked into the government of God, where every Christian parent should look, for the wisdom which is profitable to direct in this important branch of Christian duty. He saw how God governed his children, and he learned by example. In the divine government he never found love alluring to sin, nor undue severity producing discouragement and despair; but on the contrary, affection and authority beautifully blended, reciprocally acting and re-acting upon each other, and making all things work together for the highest general good, because all conspired to enhance the glory of the Supreme. The same economy enters to some extent into every well regulated house, but has seldom been more perfectly realized than in the family of Dr. Emmons. He was affectionate without being criminally indulgent; he exercised firmness without austerity, and uniformity without pertinacity. Like a good charioteer, he governed principally by the reins. Sometimes he acted the part of a child for the amusement of children and youth, and for relaxation from severe study; and thereby showed with how much dignity he could stoop, and with what remarkable facility he could adapt himself to the different ages and conditions of mankind. We select a single paragraph, most happily describing this quality, from his Memoir, by his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Ide, to whom the public are much indebted for the late beautiful edition of his works. "Some who have formed their opinion of his character by looking at a few of the sterner features of his theology, have supposed that he must be cold, distant, and unfeeling in his intercourse with his family and friends. But nothing is farther from the truth. He allowed his children to spend a little time with him every day in his study, when he would enter as fully as possible into their feelings; sometimes uniting with them in their childish sports, sometimes conversing with them upon such topics as they chose to introduce, sometimes telling them amusing anecdotes, and at others discussing some more weighty and

* See his Works, Vol. II., Sermon xxxv.

important topics. He always noticed what pleased them, took an interest in their companions, read their books, made remarks upon what they read, and gave them advice in regard to the best means of their improvement. He frequently made himself a companion for his children; and such was his familiarity with them, that they would go to him not only with their more important concerns, but frequently with the little affairs with which they amused themselves. If they were innocent amusements, they knew that he would enjoy them as well as they."*

The reverence of the young for the ancient clergy sometimes degenerated into fear, and it was not always a fear working by love; but if it ever acquired such a direction in the minds of any of the children of his parish, this extract shows that it was for the want of a better acquaintance. There are few points of view in which his private character appears more lovely than in the facts here related, the truth of which our own observation and youthful experience confirm. It is interesting to see him, whose face as he sat by his desk studying, and just before he arose to address a Christian assembly, was often a most perfect picture of abstraction, and whose mind was capable of the nicest discrimination, of profound research, of intense thought and of logical reasoning, relaxing his energies, and condescending to interest himself in the sports of childhood. This was one of his methods of taking physical exercise, and as such deserves notice; or the remark so often ascribed to him, that he never took an hour's exercise in his life, "for the sake of mere exercise,"† may mislead the judgment, and encourage a neglect of what God has rendered essential to the proper development and action of the mind. His example can never be adduced to countenance the neglect of physical exercise. If he took less than other literary men, it was because he was more temperate in meats and drinks, and more careful to avoid excess in labor, excitement and rest; and because he combined with it more interest and pleasure. His exercise and relaxation consisted chiefly of rides in the discharge of parochial and ministerial duties, of a walk in the middle of the day whenever the weather was suitable, and of conversation, enlivened with anecdotes and witticisms, which diverted and invigorated his mind, and often produced laughter that supplied well the place of more violent physical exertion. These, together with his temperate habits, and his mental discipline, kept his intellect so obedient to his will, that it would work when and where and as he directed. Here lay the secret of his power. In other mental endowments and acquisitions, he has been surpassed by divines in our own country. Davies had more versatility of mind, and Dwight more general knowledge; but for the power of concentrated attention to one subject till all its parts and relations were thoroughly examined, he stands without a rival. He was contented to let others soar upon the wings of imagination to ideal worlds, and sport with airy phantoms; but it was his aim to investigate the doctrines of the gospel, to understand and exhibit their harmony and beauty. In the earlier part of his professional career, he was generally directing his attention to one of these doctrines, for his motto was, "One thing at a time;" and he allowed no other subject to consume his energies or his time, till he acquired respecting it all the knowledge in his power. Another of his maxims evinces his estimation of this quality. He often said to young students, "Give me the man in any profession, who can look half an hour at the point of a needle, without moving a muscle; for such obstacles as do not vanish before him, he will surmount, and will in the end be suc-

* Works, Vol. I., p. 108.

† Works, Vol. I., p. 170.

cessful." Nor was his picture too high colored ; it was such as the judgment of the learned and wise approves. Dr. Reid remarks, " If there be anything that can be called *genius*, it seems to consist chiefly in being able to give that attention to a subject which keeps it steadily in the mind, till we can survey it accurately on all sides; " * and Sir Isaac Newton, whose claim to genius all will acknowledge, observes, " If I have made any improvements in the sciences, it is owing more to patient attention than to any other talent." If the correctness of this definition is admitted, no one can deny that Dr. Emmons was a man of genius. With him such efforts were not tasks, to which he had to lash and goad his reluctant mind ; but a second nature, his life and delight.

He entered his study with as ardent a desire for his books as a florist ever had to examine the plants and flowers in a botanic garden. It was his home, endeared to him by the hallowed associations of Christian friendship, by long intellectual toil, by many conflicts and victories, and by all the communications of light and love which God there made to him. No wonder he loved it, and pronounced it the dearest spot on earth, for there he had held sweet communion with God, and with his tried friends, Hopkins, Edwards, and Smalley. There he had weighed the arguments of the most distinguished English divines of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who still form the brightest constellation in the firmament of the Anglican church. When visitors called upon him, they generally found his study door fastened. On one occasion when the author of these remarks visited him in company with a friend, before we were seated, he pointed to a little hook on the inside of his door, and said, " Do you see that hook ? Both of you are young ministers, and if you have not such hooks on your study doors, I advise you to put them on without delay, for I am more indebted to that hook than to any man on earth ; it has kept me free from many interruptions." Thanking him for his advice, one of us intimated that some ministers might need the hook on the outside of the door. Smiling at the compliment which the remark offered to his superior self-government, he replied, " Then let them put a hook on both sides ; for if they need to be fastened in, they will surely need to fasten the world out." In the latter period of his life, when, if his desire for social intercourse had not increased, he certainly felt himself more at liberty to indulge it, it was truly interesting to visit him in his study, and to see him seated in his arm-chair by the side of his desk, where he had studied more hours daily than many persons are awake, and more years than most men live. No parade of books was to be seen upon his table, and no loose papers fluttering about his room, but every thing presented the appearance of neatness, order and taste. If there was a book in his hand, it was closed and replaced upon the shelf. His book-case, every chair and article of furniture, stood in its proper place, and his hat always hung upon the same nail. His first object when he received a call from strangers, appeared to be to cultivate a personal acquaintance with them, and his second to ascertain the subjects with which they were most conversant, and on which they were most desirous of conversing, for he well knew those would be most likely to engage their attention and excite their interest, and also to prove most advantageous to himself. On whatever the conversation turned, he was communicative, and generally well illustrated the truth of his oft-repeated remark, that a man who has studied one subject thoroughly, commonly knows something of most others. One branch of learning

* See his Works, Vol. IV., p. 26.

thoroughly mastered, is a key with which the temple of science may be unlocked. His thorough study of theology gave him much information on other subjects. Yet he was not what is commonly styled a general scholar. Had his mind diffused its energies over a wider space, it might have scattered a more indiscriminate radiance, but would never have left so deep and permanent an impression, for it is converged thought which takes fire, and the quantity of light and heat it emits, generally bears some proportion to the degree of the concentration. Some have read more books, but none have read so many with so much attention; some have possessed larger libraries, but few have selected books with equal discrimination and wisdom. His library, according to his own confession, consisted of the *best* and the *worst* authors; "that is to say, of those who had written most ingeniously *in favor* of the truth, and *against* it." We may learn his manner of reading and studying, from the rules he has left respecting it.

"1. I made a practice of paying my principal attention to but one subject at a time. . . . I steadily pursued it until I had discovered the truth and formed my decisive judgment.

"2. I accustomed myself to attend to all subjects which appeared to be naturally connected with divinity, and calculated to qualify me for the work of the ministry.

"3. Though I read a variety of books, yet I always meant, if I could, to read the proper books at a proper time; that is, when I was investigating the subject upon which they treated.

"4. Though I was fond of reading, yet I was still more desirous of examining and digesting what I read.

"5. I have endeavored to obtain certainty upon all points which would admit of it.

"6. I have made it my practice to improve every good opportunity of conversing upon theological subjects."

From these rules and his remarks respecting them, we discover his inclination to systematize whatever he undertook. He early settled a few plain principles in theological science, to which he afterwards referred more difficult questions, and by which he decided them. He conversed, wrote, and studied, systematically. Order was his first law. He had a plan, and so have most men. The necessity of order is so obvious, that I imagine there are few, very few scholars, who have not some end in view and some plan for attaining it. Perhaps they pursue it for a month or a year, after which it is interrupted, and the end, however important, sacrificed. They go to their graves, it may be, in full age, but with the main purpose of their lives unaccomplished, and are forgotten because the world is no better for their having lived in it. But he avoided so disastrous a result. He had a plan, and he pursued it year after year, for three-quarters of a century. His example affords a correct solution of the question, what is the first requisite—the second—and the third, for success and eminent usefulness in the ministry? It is *perseverance* in the way of well doing. Long may the light of his example shine!

Before we take our final leave of his study, we must present our readers a copy of the following lines, composed by one of his parishioners, and left in that memorable room shortly after his funeral.

"Breathe softly here! let no irreverent tread
Enter this precinct of the holy dead.
Speak not! his spirit in the viewless air
Is hovering near! lift up a silent prayer.

Speak not! the visions of the past appear!
That voice as music floats upon the ear!
That aged form within that 'old arm chair,'
Still, still is seen! it bloomed, it withered there.

Dear, hallowed spot! here the immortal mind
Put forth its laurels of the loftiest kind,
And they will shine, as age on age shall roll,
To light the eye, and feast the inmost soul.

Our patriarch's gone! gone as the fading leaf
Appeared, fit emblem of our life so brief.
May heavenly comforts soothe that widowed breast,
While like his sun, she gently sinks to rest.

Cease humble lute! oh cease thy saddening spell,
E'en dying winds send out a funeral knell."

Let us next survey him, as he goes forth from his study, to share the joys and sorrows of life with his people. He was not neglectful of pastoral duties, though he discharged them *differently* from most clergymen. Seldom, especially in the latter part of his ministry, did he call upon any of his people, unless they were sick or sent for him. Yet was he minutely acquainted with their private characters and their condition, for he encouraged in them the habit of calling upon him at his study, where he conversed with them freely and personally, or if he chanced to be particularly engaged, they knew his frankness would acknowledge it. By this habit he secured most of the important ends of regular pastoral visits, without that large consumption of his time and mental energy, from which they would otherwise have been inseparable. In his parish, *the people* made most of the pastoral visits. They called on him individually and by families, and spent an hour, an afternoon, or an evening, frequently bringing with them some choice token of their affection, which served the threefold purpose of supplying a want, of expressing and of cultivating mutual love. We think there was more wisdom than some have supposed in this mode of pastoral visitation. It relieved the man of God in his arduous labors, left him more time for study, and aided the formation of a habit among his people of incalculable importance. Doubtless some of the ancient clergy were too much confined to their studies, but is it not time for us to inquire whether many of the modern have not rushed to an opposite extreme? Ay, and whether they have not carried their people with them, so that they now expect more visiting from their minister than he can perform without a neglect of more important duties? Preaching is the appropriate and chief work of a minister, and he cannot perform it long with acceptance and profit, without thorough study. His people can neither preach nor study for him, but they can make pastoral visits as here described, and thereby enable him to study more and preach better. Since the public labors of the clergy have now greatly multiplied, we would respectfully submit the inquiry, whether a proper regard for their health and their lives, and therefore for the prosperity of Zion, does not require some such participation in their labors on the part of the church, especially of its deacons and elders. We are not prepared to acknowledge the practice of this venerable patriarch, to which we have just referred, erroneous; on the contrary, it appears to us truly excellent, and we should rejoice to see every minister and church prepared, in some good degree, to adopt it. We should hail it as a harbinger of future good. Hence we offer no apology for the singularity of this practice; nay, we rather hold up the bright example of it for admiration, praise and imitation. He

attended punctually and faithfully the catechetical exercises of the children of his church and congregation, and called on his people without regard to rank, age, or station, whenever they were sick and sent for him, or desired a special remembrance in the prayers of the sanctuary. He rejoiced with them that rejoiced, and wept with them that wept. As a son of consolation, we have never seen his superior, and seldom his equal, in the ministry. By the death-bed, at funerals, and among mourners, he spoke like a man taught in the school of affliction; and he would often surprise as well as console, by tracing the relations of divine truth to the various calamities of life. His skill in this department of ministerial labor is not fully exhibited in his funeral sermons, which make up the third volume of his works, for the same reason that the eloquence of Whitefield does not appear in his published discourses, because it was impossible to print his tones and his manner.

He occasionally, especially in a revival, met his people by appointing a lecture at a private dwelling which had been visited with sickness or death, or in which there were some awakened sinners or young converts, where he invited all the neighbors to assemble, and after he had led their devotions and preached them a short extemporary sermon, he conversed with them personally and audibly; by which the providences of God were improved, and the operations of the Holy Spirit rendered a powerful means of quickening the church, and of awakening, convicting and converting sinners. He had, however, no uniform manner of laboring in a revival. Being once asked what measures he thought best to promote a revival, he instantly replied, "None at all." He undoubtedly meant that any settled mode of operation, by inducing dependence upon itself, would defeat its own object, and produce spurious conversions. No man ever was or can be more opposed to moral machinery for doing God's work. He held the doctrine of direct divine agency, and he held it strongly; and with him it was no passive doctrine, but a stimulus to exertion. His dependence on the Spirit enabled him to act with superior safety and wisdom in a revival. He believed that the Holy Ghost was given to guide the Apostles into all truth and duty, and was to abide for the same purpose with their successors in the sacred office and in the church to the end of time. Hence he had no stereotype mode in a revival, but pursued whatever course the providence or Spirit of God seemed to require. In all his pastoral labors and his intercourse with his people, he was most affectionate, sincere, and faithful.

We are next to view him in his pulpit, which was in perfect harmony with his personal appearance, neat and simple, but antique. The sight of it carried one's thoughts back at least half a century. No polished marble, no finely wrought mahogany, nor costly damask there attracted the eye. It was constructed of the same materials, and painted in the same style as the rest of the building. It was on the side of the house, and the top of it nearly on a level with the gallery. Over it hung the old sounding-board, on which our youthful wonder has spent many an anxious thought, lest by some accident it should fall upon his reverend head. He stood in his desk on a pine platform, on which he has left the deep impression of the size and shape of his feet, for his position was fixed and uniform. In his public discourses, his voice assumed a natural tone, and, though small, was so clear and distinct, as to enable all his auditory to hear him with ease. There was but little variety in its intonations, but its volume increased as he advanced in his services. He read his discourses, holding his sermon-book with both hands midway between his desk and his face, and his eyes seldom

glanced from his notes, till he had completed the discussion of his subject and entered upon its application, when he frequently laid them down, raised his spectacles, and assuming an extemporaneous air, spoke with great energy and force. Having driven a nail in a sure place, he clenched it with surprising skill; and his work was often finished before his hearers had time to anticipate its issue. He sent them home not puffed up with vanity, nor animated with self-righteousness, but penetrated with guilt, humbled for their sins, walking carefully before God, and anxiously imploring pardon and divine assistance. His services were generally short, and followed each other in rapid succession. He seldom exceeded eight minutes in his public prayers, and thirty, or at most thirty-five in his sermons. His prayers were devout, but not gifted; a subdued and submissive spirit pervaded them, though they occasionally assumed an appearance of formality, and always closed with the words "everlasting praises," for he never said "Amen," till he pronounced the last word of the benediction. He thought the repetition of it at the close of each part of a public service to be a needless formality. He was no musician, yet he entered with interest into the praises of the sanctuary, but thought it no proper place for instrumental music. This opinion, so different from the sentiment of most in our day, was still prevalent among many of the earlier non-conformists, and probably resulted chiefly from their opposition to the display and the perversion of instrumental music which they had so often witnessed in the papal churches. But it was in his sermons, especially in the concluding part of them, that the impressiveness of his services mainly consisted. When he accumulated his arguments and converged his discourse to the single point he intended to impress upon the mind, he was often powerful beyond almost any man we have ever heard in the sacred desk, and most happily illustrated his own idea of an eloquent preacher—a man who utters great and devout thoughts of God and of his truth in simple language, and without any thing like mannerism. In him, Cowper's idea of the power of the pulpit was realized.

"I say the pulpit, in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers,
Must stand acknowledged while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause.
It bears the messenger of truth. It bears
The legate of the skies; his theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear.
By him the violated law speaks out
Its thunders, and by him, in strains as sweet
As angels use, the gospel whispers peace."

As a preacher, he was eminently bold, fearing none but God, and faithfully reprobating wickedness in high places and in low, in individuals and public bodies. His preaching was doctrino-practical. In the forepart of his sermon, which he usually delivered in the morning, he discussed some important doctrine; and in the latter part, which he delivered in the second service, he exhibited its various practical relations. He never preached but twice on the Sabbath, and seldom on other days, except at his preparatory lectures and in revivals. He rarely preached extemporaneously, and still more seldom attempted expository and textual sermons. He first selected a subject, afterwards an appropriate text, and then divided, subdivided and arranged the parts of his discourse with more unity and philosophical accuracy, than an expository or textual sermon often admits.

The object of his discourse was always important ; his plan philosophical, simple, and luminous, and therefore easy to be remembered ; and his style natural, neat, and concise. We know of no sermons in the English language of the class to which his belong, that convey so much important instruction in so few words ; they are among the best specimens of topical discourses. As they came from his pen, they were finished productions, ready for the press, and many of them were actually published without revision. This habit of careful and accurate composition saved him much time and enabled him to publish more during his life than any other American divine. His works, lately presented to the public in six neat octavo volumes of about five hundred pages each, contain, in all, two hundred and twenty-two sermons, most of which are reprints. Beside these, he published more than a hundred articles in reviews and other periodicals, and two polemic dissertations of considerable length, on qualifications for communion. Add to these and to all his ordinary labors as a pastor, his instruction of eighty-six candidates for the ministry, the part he took in nearly a hundred ecclesiastical councils, and his efforts to promote some of the most important benevolent enterprises of his day, and where is the man who has so abounded in the work of the Lord ? None have done more, and few so much for the prosperity of Zion.

In our admiration of the man, the scholar, the divine, we would not forget that he was subject to like infirmities as other men. If his theological views were not altogether free from error, nor his character from blemishes, nor his style from defects, there were certainly less of these than we commonly find ; and we will cheerfully resign the office of pointing them out to the reviewer, to the eagle-eyed critic, to whom it more appropriately belongs, and will account ourselves quite happy that we were born under so luminous a star. Most heartily, but with becoming modesty, would we conclude this article by responding the sentiment of a distinguished jurist,* whose mind, in common with our own, though our senior by full a quarter of a century, reverts to the same town for the scenes of childhood and youth, and whose earliest and most hallowed associations, like ours, in respect to the ministry, gather about the same beloved pastor : "I desire to be grateful, that in the place of my nativity, such an example of clerical dignity, fidelity, and contempt of the popularity 'which is run after,' was constantly before my youthful eyes."

* Hon. Theron Metcalf.

Survey of the Congregational Churches in the County of Bennington, Vt.

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Compiled by Rev. James Anderson, of Manchester.

FEBRUARY 27, 1842.

BENNINGTON COUNTY, VT.

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

THE same year in which the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, King James of England granted a Patent to the Duke of Lenox and others, dated Nov. 3, 1620, by which they were empowered to purchase and hold lands, appoint officers, and make laws. A condition of the Patent was, "the payment to the crown a fifth of the gold and silver ore they should find and obtain." Thus early, did a money speculation enter into the history of the country. The territory included in this Patent, was at one time called North Virginia, afterwards *New England*, by royal authority, and from this were derived all the subsequent grants of the territory. Under these grants, settlements were made in New Hampshire as early as 1623. These enlarged slowly at first, but were the successful beginnings of the State which now bears that name.

But that tract of land which lies west of Connecticut river, extending from Massachusetts line north to Canada, remained a wilderness till the year 1750. Ten years previous to this, New Hampshire began to extend her claims westward to the line of New York, or within twenty miles of the Hudson. In 1749, Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, granted a township of land on the west and adjoining the State of New York, which he called Bennington. This is the oldest town in Vermont. Its civil and political history is interesting. But it is not thought expedient by the compiler of this narrative to present that history here. The reader will find this department of history respecting all the towns in this State, well supplied in Thompson's Gazetteer, a new and enlarged edition of which is soon to be published; and in the Vermont State papers, or in Webster's History of the United States.

BENNINGTON. First Congregational Church. Arrangements for the formation of this church, were commenced December 3d, 1762, by the churches in Hardwick and Sunderland, Mass. The basis on which it was formed, was the Cambridge Platform, with the exception of chapter second, ninth paragraph, on the power of the civil magistrate. The church was duly organized by a council convened at Westfield, Mass., August 14, 1763. It appears from the records, that at this time the church in Westfield also became embraced in this organization; and that the first Congregational church in Bennington was, in fact, a Massachusetts church transplanted into Vermont. The Rev. Jedediah Dewey was at this time installed as the pastor of the church. He died Dec. 21, 1778. He is the only person who has died pastor of this church. The length of his ministry was fifteen years. The church was without a pastor one year and five months.

The Rev. David Avery was the second pastor settled here. He was installed May 3d, 1780, and closed his labors June 17, 1783, in accordance with the result of a council which had been convened on the 26th and 27th of May preceding. The length of his ministry was three years. No pastor was settled here till near three years had elapsed.

The Rev. Job Swift, D. D., was the third pastor, installed May 31, 1786. At his own request, he was dismissed June 7, 1801. The length of his ministry was fifteen years.* The church was without a settled pastor about five years, having, however, for some portion of the time, the labors of the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, from Salem, Mass., and Rev. Mr. Davis.

The Rev. Daniel Marsh was the fourth pastor, settled in the autumn of 1806, at which time was dedicated the new meeting-house. Mr. Marsh continued till April 25, 1820, when he took a dismission. The length of his ministry was about thirteen years and a half.

About two months after the dismission of Mr. Marsh, the Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D. was ordained and installed pastor, the fifth in course, July 5, 1820. He resigned his charge to become Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, and was dismissed December 14, 1825. The length of his ministry was five years and five months. The church remained without a pastor about six months.

The Rev. Daniel A. Clark, the sixth pastor, was installed June 14, 1826. At his own request, he was dismissed, October 12, 1830. The length of his ministry was four years and four months. The church was then without a settled pastor, one year and four months.

The Rev. Edward W. Hooker, the present pastor, was installed February 22, 1832.

The church, at this time, [1842,] has been in existence a little more than seventy-nine years. Within this period it has had seven pastors. It has been visited with revivals of

* Afterwards settled in Addison, and died at Enosburg, while on a missionary tour, Oct. 20, 1804. He was much esteemed and respected as a sound divine and faithful preacher. A volume of sermons, with a sketch of his life and character, was published in 1805.

religion at various times, some of them powerful, by which the church has been built up and increased. During the ministry of Mr. Dewey, fifty-six persons were admitted into the church. Between the ministry of Mr. Avery and that of Dr. Swift, forty-three were added to the church, as fruits of a revival accompanying the labors of Rev. Mr. Wood and Rev. Mr. Burton. During the ministry of Dr. Swift, twenty-seven were added. In 1802, a revival occurred under the ministry of Mr. Spaulding, and Mr. Davis, in which ninety-three were received into the church. Under the ministry of Mr. Marsh, forty-three were added to the church; under the ministry of Dr. Peters, seventy-one; of Mr. Clark, one hundred and twenty-seven. Between the ministry of Mr. Clark and Mr. Hooker, principally as the fruits of a powerful revival in the summer of 1831, one hundred and seventy persons united with the church, and one hundred and fifty-three have been received since the commencement of the ministry of the present pastor.

Till the year 1827, this church was the only regularly organized religious body, of any denomination, in the town. This is to be imputed to the fact, that the first and most influential proprietor of the soil, Col. Samuel Robinson, was accustomed to sell land in Bennington to such persons only as were of the Congregational denomination, selling to others in Shaftsbury and Pownal, according to the cast of their religious predilections. Since 1827, there have been two churches organized, principally with members regularly going out from this church, viz: the Presbyterian church in Hinsdillville, and the second Congregational church in the East Village. Besides these, there have been formed churches of the Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal denominations, all of which have had and still have in them, members drawn from the ranks of the first Congregational church; so that this is, in point of fact, to a considerable extent, the parent church of the town. This church has been independent in its character, on the same basis with the New England churches generally. It has lent a helping hand in carrying forward the great benevolent enterprises of the day. Two of its members are engaged in the foreign missionary service, under the direction of the American Board. Population, 3,429. [Rev. E. W. Hooker, D. D.]

Second Congregational Church. This church is located in the East Village. It was organized April 27, 1836. The same day the pastor, the Rev. Aretas Loomis, was installed. Mr. Loomis had previously been ordained pastor of a church in Colerain, Mass. He was a native of Southampton; graduated at Williams College; studied theology with Rev. Mr. Gould, late of Southampton. This church was composed of persons who had been members of the first church. The petition for a separate organization was urged on the ground of the inconvenience of attending at the centre village, and also on the ground that the proposed arrangement would afford greater facilities to the children for attending the Sabbath school. Since the organization of this church, the Lord has prospered them, and enabled them to support their pastor, and to erect a neat and convenient place of worship. Sixty-eight have been added to the church—thirty-one by letter, and thirty-seven by profession. Total number, one hundred and twelve. Sixteen have been dismissed, and nine have died; present number, eighty-seven. The church enjoyed a revival in the fall of 1839—thirty converts added to the church as its fruits. Although this church may be considered feeble in respect to pecuniary resources, yet by the grace of God and the aid of his Spirit, they hope to persevere, and to go on from strength to strength. [Rev. Mr. Loomis.]

DORSET. Population, 1,426—1840. The Congregational church in this town was gathered September 22d, 1784, by the Rev. Elijah Sill, he having been pastor of a church in New Fairfield, Ct. Mr. Sill was soon installed pastor of this church, and continued with them about five years. At the settlement of the first pastor, the church numbered about forty members. Rev. William Jackson was ordained pastor September 27, 1796. The church had increased to about eighty. In the autumn of 1837, Mr. Jackson, in consequence of feeble health requested either to be dismissed, or to give up the weight of his pastoral labors to a colleague. Rev. Ezra Jones, previously of a Congregational church in Greenfield, N. H., was installed as colleague pastor, December 12, 1838. The connection of Mr. Jones was dissolved by mutual council, on the 28th of October, 1841. Mr. Jackson has been pastor of this church forty-five years, and their spiritual guide forty-eight years. His health led him to decline the first call for settlement, yet he has been spared to keep his first and only charge longer, by a number of years, than any of his brethren in the State.

Revivals. The first considerable revival was in 1795—church received 22 members. A more general revival, in 1803-4, continued eighteen months—additions to the church, 101. General protracted revival in 1816-17, additions 80. Special season in 1821, added about 20; in 1826, added 22. In three distinct revivals in 1830, '32, and '33, additions 77. In 1841, 8 were added. Present number of resident members, 152; non-resident, 16. Whole number from beginning, 500. Thirteen young men have become preachers of the gospel. Several others are in a course of education. In 1804, by the efforts of the

pastor and leading members of this church, the '*Evangelical Society*,' the first Education Society in the United States, on the plan of giving a public education to pious and indigent youth, was established. The Society aided upwards of fifty young men in their preparation for the ministry. The Congregational meeting-house was accidentally burnt, January, 1832. A new and convenient house was erected and dedicated the year following—February, 1833.

Among the earliest settlers in this town, were two prominent Christians, John Manley, and Cephas Kent, who first lifted up the public standard of religion. They were elected deacons in the church subsequently formed, and stood among its centre pillars till called away, in very advanced life, to their rest in heaven. Deacon Manley had succeeded at times in gathering the scattered settlers for worship on the Sabbath. Deacon Kent arrived soon after with a numerous and gospel-trained family, making the twelfth family in town. These two holy pioneers, on the succeeding Sabbath, established that series of meetings which has continued unbroken for more than seventy years. They lived to see the gospel permanently established, and to enjoy the repeated effusions of the Holy Spirit, which brought into the kingdom most of their descendants. The death of these men was marked with singular repose and triumph. Their last words were characteristic of their strength of feeling, their religious aptness and gospel simplicity. Deacon Kent, in the near prospect of death, being told that numbers were pressing into the kingdom, exclaimed with tears of joy, "I do rejoice and bless God! I am not a bit afraid that heaven will get full before I get there!" Deacon Manley, in his ninety-second year, lying helpless and almost unconscious of all external things, was heard to exclaim—"The brightness of the glory! I feel cooped up in this little body—I want room—I want to see the glorious scene open,"—meaning the great scene of redemption, as disclosed in eternity, which had been the main theme of his life. So live and die, the staunch pioneers of the gospel. Let the Christian emigrant, who must leave his religious home, and is *clearly called* to the wilds of America, *go and do likewise*. [Rev. Dr. Jackson.]

MANCHESTER. Incorporated in 1761. Population, in 1840, 1,594. Some of the original inhabitants of this town were from Connecticut, some from Rhode Island, and others from New York. Among these, were families whose religious sentiments had been formed under favorable auspices, and who exerted a good influence upon the public morals. But previous to the organization of the Congregational church, the morals of the people were deplorable. Horse-racing, Sabbath-breaking, tavern-haunting, gambling, and their kindred vices, were very prevalent. In 1782, the organization of a religious society was commenced under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Parmalee. He remained about a year, and was succeeded by Rev. Job Swift, afterwards installed at Bennington. A small church was organized in 1784, consisting of seven members. Mr. Swift left after two years; the church declined, and the people became discouraged. From 1784 to 1803, about twenty years, there was no regular preaching, but only occasional supplies. The flock were without a shepherd, and "the ark remained in the wilderness." Church reduced to five members. The Rev. James Davis began to preach at this time. A revival followed, and twelve were added to the church. Mr. Davis remained but a short time, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Whitmore, who declined a call to settle. The first ordained pastor was the Rev. Abel Farley, February 6, 1805. A revival of religion attended his ministry, and about a dozen members were added to the church. He was a pious and useful minister. Dismissed in 1812, for want of adequate support. The Rev. Amos Pettengill succeeded Mr. F., as a supply. He remained two or three years, and a number were added to the church. After this the church had only occasional preaching for one or two years, during which time there was a revival, and thirty or forty members were added. The Rev. Lemuel Haynes supplied the church about four years. His memoirs have since been published. After him the Rev. Edward W. Rosseter supplied about a year. His labors were blessed, and a number added to the church. The Rev. Horatio Parsons was ordained May 20, 1824. Born at Northampton, Mass. Graduated at Williams College, 1820. Andover Theological Seminary, 1823. Dismissed, 20th September, 1826. Removed to the west; has since been silenced. Number of members from 1784 to 1824 was in all about 120. After Mr. Parsons' dismissal there was an interval of about three years, in which there was no stated preaching. Meetings were kept up on the Sabbath, and sermons were read. Meetings well attended. The Rev. James Anderson was ordained August 12, 1829. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Griffin. As the sanctuary was then building, the public services were performed in the open air, under the shade of trees. The weather was pleasant, the congregation large, and the services and music very interesting and appropriate. The first public address upon total abstinence in this town, was given at the close of this service. At this time, 1829, there were about 70 or 80 church members. Since that time, 166 have been added by letter and profession. In November, 1831, 65 were admitted as the fruit of a revival; also 20 in 1839,—making a total since the first organi-

zation, of 240. Present number, 166. The Congregational Society has an income from property bequeathed by the late Mr. Joseph Burr, amounting to \$325, annually. He also left \$10,000 to found a public institution, which has been erected and in operation since May, 1823. It makes provision for the gratuitous instruction of thirty young men. Has been under the charge of efficient and able instructors, sustains a high character among kindred institutions, and is exerting an extensive and salutary influence upon the interests of learning and religion. The Hon. Richard Skinner, Governor of Vermont, and late Chief Justice, was a member of this church, a teacher of a Bible Association, and very useful as a Christian. He was thrown from a waggon while crossing the mountain in the spring of 1833, and so much injured that he survived but a few days. He died May 23, aged fifty-five years.

Originally there was but one religious society in this town. But in consequence of a dispute which arose upon locating the first meeting-house, (the timber of which, having been drawn to a spot about half a mile north of the village, was all taken in the night and brought down to the site of the present house,) a permanent alienation was produced, which resulted in the establishment of a Baptist society, which has since been followed by the formation of an Episcopal church. Besides these, there are small societies of Methodists and Campbellites.

RUPERT. The Congregational church in this town was gathered Tuesday, June 6, 1786, consisting of eight male members. The people in Rupert, were enjoying at this time, the labors of Rev. Increase Graves. Ten days after the church was organized, they voted to give Mr. Graves a call to settle with them in the gospel ministry, which he accepted and was ordained on the 12th day of July following. Mr. Graves continued to labor with this people till May, 1793, when he was dismissed at his own request. From this time the church enjoyed but an occasional supply till Mr. John B. Preston, a candidate for the ministry visited them. July 22, 1797, the church voted unanimously to give him a call to settle with them. The call was accepted, and Mr. Preston was ordained as their pastor, February 8, 1798. Here he continued, till called from his labors on earth to his final reward. The records show that the preaching of the gospel was continued by supply from year to year, till the settlement of the Rev. David Wilson, their present pastor. He commenced his labors in this place in the beginning of the year 1827, and continued as stated supply, for five years. On the 20th April, 1832, the church gave him a call to settle with them, which was accepted, and he was installed on the 1st of May.

From its organization till 1790, there were added to the church, 18 members; from 1790 to 1800, 45; from 1800 to 1810, 116; from 1810 to 1820, 54; from 1820 to 1830, 43; from 1830 to 1839, 149. The whole number which has been received, is 425. Present number, 150. Sixteen young men have received a public education. Three others have completed their college course, and three have commenced studies with a view of obtaining a public education. Ten have entered the gospel ministry; one of whom, and two females, have gone to Asia as missionaries. Population, 1,086. There is a Baptist church in this town. [Rev. D. Wilson.]

SUNDERLAND. There were two Congregational churches at one time in this town. The one, was under the care of the Rev. Dr. Lee, afterwards pastor in Colebrook, Ct., the other under the care of the Rev. Jacob Sherwin. In regard to the first, very little is to be found to illustrate its history. Dr. Lee was ordained over the church in the north part of the town, March 18, 1790. How long he continued pastor is not ascertained; but his ministry was of brief duration. The Rev. Jacob Sherwin was ordained pastor of the south church on the same day that Dr. Lee was ordained over the other. He was born in Hebron, Ct. 1736; graduated at Yale college. Was some time minister in Ashfield, Mass., and died at Sunderland in 1803. This church was gathered February 28th, 1785, and contained 20 members. From this time to February 6, 1791, 19 were added. In 1812, 22 were added, and 3 others in the years 1813-14. From 1817 to 1823, according to the records, the ordinances were administered but three times. And not at all from 1823 to 1841, when the Rev. Jonathan Kitchel took the charge of the little flock, as a stated supply. But two or three members of the church as before organized, now remain. There is some religious interest, however, now reviving. A small house of worship has been erected, and measures are in progress to have the people supplied with the stated means of grace. The cause of the great religious declension will be understood, when it is said that there was an unhappy controversy in this town, respecting a lot of land which had been given for the support of the first settled minister. At the beginning, therefore, two ministers were brought into the field, and two churches were proposed to be established in different parts of the town. The strife now was to see which church should get their minister settled *first*, as the minister *first* settled would be entitled to the said lot of land. As the day for ordaining the ministers was the same in both cases, it became a matter of vexatious litigation to decide which was

settled *first*. The matter was continued in the county court for a long time, and a great deal of curious testimony was adduced from the clocks and watches of Sunderland, respecting the point in question. At length, with a discrimination which has seldom, if ever, been equalled, it was decided that the ordination of Mr. Sherwin preceded that of Dr. Lee, about *two minutes*. This settled the matter in respect to the law, but not in respect to the gospel. The expenses of the law suit were heavy, and the alienation such as could not be healed. Some of the best men left the town, among whom was the father of the late Jeremiah Evarts, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board, and the religious prospects of the town were ruined. An awful declension followed, and the moral desolation remains yet to be repaired. Population, 438.

SANDGATE. The exact date of the organization of this church is not known. The Rev. James Murdock, their first settled pastor, was born in Saybrook, Ct., and was graduated at Yale college, sometime before he was twenty-one years of age. He was ordained in January, 1782, and was dismissed in April, 1800, but continued to supply and to act as moderator of the church until 1805. He died at the house of his son, at Crown Point, N. Y., in the 86th year of his age. He sustained a high character as a minister of the gospel, and his labors were much blessed. After him the Rev. Abisha Colton supplied the church and continued about ten years. The next supply was Mr. Daniel Marsh, two years. After him, was a Mr. Dunlap, who continued two years; after him, Rev. Mr. Goddard, the Rev. Mr. Stone, Rev. Brainerd Kent, Rev. Mr. Wheelock, and Rev. Eli Meeker, supplied down to January, 1840, when the Rev. Jonathan Kitchel commenced laboring, who still continues. Owing to defective records, no account of revivals of religion, or of additions to the church, can be given. That revivals have occurred there we have no reason to doubt; but the history of the church at this time has little to give satisfaction in view of the past, or encouragement for the future. Population, 438.

For the above facts, and many of those that relate to Sunderland, the compiler is indebted to Rev. Mr. Kitchel.

PERU. The Congregational church in this town was organized December 23d, 1807, consisting of eight members—four heads of families with their wives. The first settled minister, the Rev. Oliver Plympton, of Wardsborough, was ordained December 29th, 1813, and died May 25th, 1814. He preached a few times previous to his ordination, and two or three times afterwards. But he had engaged to teach a school for the winter, with the intention of returning to his charge in the spring. He died on the day on which he was to have been married, and was buried on the day assigned for his return to Peru. A committee of the church were present at the funeral, having gone to Wardsboro' for the purpose of escorting their pastor to his residence among the people of his charge. Instead of this, they were called to follow his lifeless remains to the grave. He had not a collegiate education; studied theology with the Rev. James Tufts, of Wardsboro'. The church remained without a settled pastor till 1836. Supplied during the interval by missionaries and the neighboring ministers, who administered the ordinances. In the year 1825, Rev. Nathaniel Rawson commenced laboring with this church, and left in 1828, residing a part of the time in town and the other part in Winhall. After him, Rev. Nathaniel Hurd supplied for three years. In the summer of 1834, Rev. Benjamin B. Brown commenced preaching under direction of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and continued four months. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, was settled June 15, 1836, having preached about a year. Mr. Baldwin was born in Cavendish, Vt. Has not received a public education. Studied theology with Rev. Justin Parsons. The Society paid Mr. Hurd \$300, salary. They have never bound themselves to pay any certain sum to Mr. Baldwin, but promised to give a comfortable support. They pay about \$150 in money, furnish fuel, a parsonage, and 28 acres of land. There were revivals during the ministry of Mr. Hurd in 1831-2, and 31 members were added to the church. In the summer of 1834, Mr. Brown being the minister, another revival was enjoyed, and 30 or 40 united with the church. Present number of church members, 100. Population, 578. [Rev. Mr. Baldwin.]

WINHALL. Congregational church organized 1788, October 21st. Rev. Blackleach Burrit was installed January 2, 1793, died 1795. Rev. Asael Nott was ordained pastor June 14th, 1837, and dismissed October 14th, 1839. Present number of members, 50. Revivals have been enjoyed in this place at different times—1791, 1801, 1810, 1827, 1836, and there is now considerable attention to religion. The particulars in the history of this church are not received any further than as stated above. There are two meeting-houses in town, about a mile apart. One of them was erected in 1828, and the other in 1834. Mr. Nott studied theology with Rev. Justin Parsons; was not graduated at any college. After leaving Winhall, he preached at Hinsdillville, Bennington.

A

LIST OF THE GRADUATES,

AND THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED DEGREES AT THE SEVERAL COLLEGES

IN

NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, AND NEW JERSEY,
FROM 1834,AND AT OTHER COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM THEIR
FOUNDATION TO 1841,*

EXHIBITING

A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE CATALOGUES OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS.

By Mellen Chamberlain,
Concord, N. H.

PRESIDENTS.

<i>Inducted into office.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Vacated office.</i>
1784	Dickinson,	Rev. CHARLES NESBIT, D. D.	1804
1801	Franklin,	Hon. JOSIAH MEIGS, LL. D.	1811
1802	Jefferson,	Rev. JOHN WATSON,	1802
1803	Jefferson,	Rev. JAMES DUNLAP,	1811
1804	Univ. N. C.	Rev. JOSEPH CALDWELL,† D. D.	1812
1804	Dickinson,	Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON,† D. D.	1809
1804	Union,	Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D. LL. D.	
1809	Dickinson,	Rev. JEREMIAH ATWATER, D. D.	1815
1811	Franklin,	Rev. JOHN BROWN, D. D.	1816
1812	Univ. N. C.	Rev. ROBERT H. CHAPMAN, D. D.	1816
1812	Jefferson,	Rev. ANDREW WYLIE, D. D.	1816
1815	Dickinson,	Rev. JOHN MCKNIGHT,†	1816
1816	Univ. N. C.	Rev. JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D.	1832
1816	Franklin,	Rev. ROBERT FINLEY, D. D.	1817
1817	Jefferson,	Rev. WILLIAM M'MILLAN,	1822
1817	Yale,	Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. LL. D.	
1818	Middlebury,	Rev. JOSHUA BATES, D. D.	1839
1819	Franklin,	Rev. MOSES WADDEL, D. D.	1829
1820	Bowdoin,	Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D.	1839
1821	Williams,	Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D.	1836
1821	Col. D. C.	Rev. WILLIAM STAUGHTON, D. D.	
1821	Dickinson,	Rev. JOHN M. MASON, D. D.	1824
1822	Jefferson,	Rev. MATTHEW BROWN, D. D.	
1823	New Jersey,	Rev. JAMES CARNAHAN, D. D.	
1822	H. L. T. I.	Rev. NATHAN KENDRICK, D. D.	
1823	Amherst,	Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.	
1824	Dickinson,	Rev. WILLIAM NEILL, D. D.	1829

* The Triennials of several colleges do not contain the graduating class of 1841. They will be found in the list as follows, viz. Bow. 1840; Bro. 1836; Col. 1836; Dart. 1840; Harv. 1840; N. J. 1840; Ober. 1840; Wat. 1840; W. R. 1836.

† Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. was the first President of the University of North Carolina. He was preceded by the following presiding Professors:—Rev. David Kerr, 1795-6; Rev. Charles W. Harris, 1796; Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. 1796-7, 1799—1804; Rev. James S. Gillespie, 1797-99.

‡ Dr. Davidson was appointed as President *pro tempore*. Rev. John McKnight was also appointed *pro tem.*

<i>Inducted into office.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Vacated office.</i>
1824	Nashville,	Rev. PHILIP LINDSLEY, D. D.	
1824	Miami,	Rev. ROBERT H. BISHOP, D. D.	
1825	Rutgers,	Rev. PHILIP MILLEDOLER, D. D.	1840
1827	Brown,	Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.	
1828	Dartmouth,	Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D.	
1828	Col. D. C.	Rev. STEPHEN CHAPIN, D. D.	
1829	Harvard,	Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL. D.	
1829	Franklin,	Rev. ALONZO CHURCH, D. D.	
1829	Columbia,	WILLIAM A. DUER, LL. D.	
1830	Dickinson,	Rev. SAMUEL B. HOW, D. D.	1832
1830	Wesleyan,	Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D.	1839
1830	Western Reserve,	Rev. CHARLES E. STORRS,	1833
1831	Univ. N. Y.	Rev. JAMES M. MATTHEWS, D. D.	1839
1832	W. Pa.	Rev. DAVID M'CONAUGHEY, D. D.	
1833	Waterville,	Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D.	1836
1833	Dickinson,	Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D.	
1834	Western Reserve,	Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE, D. D.	
1835	Univ. N. C.	Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN, LL. D.	
1835	Hamilton,	Rev. JOSEPH PENNEY, D. D.	1839
1835	Oberlin,	Rev. ASA MAHAN.	
1836	Williams,	Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D.	
1836	Waterville,	Rev. ROBERT E. PATTISON, D. D.	
1839	Bowdoin,	Rev. LEONARD WOODS, JR. D. D.	
1839	Hamilton,	Rev. SIMEON NORTH, M. A.	
1839	Univ. N. Y.	Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.	
1840	Middlebury,	Rev. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D.	
1840	Rutgers,	Rev. ABRAHAM B. HASBROUCK, LL. D.	
1838	Marietta,	Rev. JOEL H. LINSLEY, D. D.	
1841	Wesleyan,	Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D.	

EXPLANATIONS.

The following is designed as a continuation of the List of Graduates, prepared for the Register, by the late JOHN FARMER, Esq., in connection with the compiler of this article; and the whole to form a complete list of the graduates of all the Colleges in the United States, from their foundation to eighteen hundred and forty-one. It has been the aim of the compiler to make the list complete and perfect with regard to all the Colleges in the Union; but this has been found impossible. Several Institutions have neither published Triennials nor preserved the names of their graduates; and of course, application to such, has been made in vain. This is especially the case, with regard to the ancient and respectable Institutions of Virginia and Maryland; and for the above mentioned reasons, the names of the graduates at the Colleges of these States are not to be found in the following Index. Many who were educated at those Institutions, did not receive a full course of instruction, and that only, having particular reference to their profession. The records of William and Mary College were destroyed by fire. So this list is not complete. Nor is it in every respect perfect. With regard to Washington College, Pa. it is only known that the persons whose names are given in the Index graduated between 1809 and 1830; but subsequent to this, the Triennial assigns the students to their respective years of graduation. In several catalogues there is nothing by which we can distinguish those who have been ordained clergymen, or held civil offices;—many have only the initial letter of their Christian names given, and some not even that. The following abbreviations have been used, viz:—Amh. for Amherst; Bow. for Bowdoin; Bro. for Brown University; Col. for Columbia College, formerly called King's College; C. D. C. for Columbian College, District of Columbia; Dart. for Dartmouth; Dick. for Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; Frank. for Franklin College, sometimes called University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia; Ham. for Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y.; H. L. T. I. for Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, Hamilton, New York; Harv. for Harvard University; Jeff. for Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; Mari. for Marietta College, Ohio; Mia. for Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Mid. for Middlebury, Vermont; N. J. for the College of New Jersey, Princeton; Ober. for Oberlin Collegiate Institute, Ohio; Rut. for Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Un. for Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; U. N. C. for the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; U. N. Y. for the University of New York; Wash. for Washington College, Hartford, Ct. W. Pa. for Washington College, Pennsylvania; Wat. for Waterville College, Maine; Wes. for Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; Wms. for Williams College, Ms. W. R. for Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. The most important college and civil titles are appended to the names of graduates. The names of the Presidents of the United States are printed in capitals; Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and Senators in Congress in small capitals. Those who have been Governors of States or Territories have a * prefixed to their names; those who have been Judges of the highest courts in a State or Territory, have a † prefixed, and members of Congress a ||; ordained ministers are printed in italics. Where a dash precedes a name, it shows that the person was not a graduate at the college named, but received at that college the degree designated. Professors and tutors are respectively distinguished by Prof. and Tut. When the second degree was conferred at any other than the usual time, the date is given.

List of Graduates, &c.

Abbey		Adkins
1833 Yale	David A.	1839 Mari. Erastus
Abbot		Agnew
1835 Harv.	George J.	1793 Dick. Samuel, Mr., M. D. Jeff. Med.
1836 Bow.	Samuel P., Mr.	[Coll. 1823 Dick. John H., Mr., Prof. at W. Pa.
1836 Bow.	Howard B., Mr.	1829 Dick. David
1838 Harv.	Samuel L.	1829 Dick. John R.
1839 Dart.	James J., Tut.	
1840 Bow.	Ezra	Aiken
1840 Bow.	Alexander H.	1838 Dart. Charles
1840 Dart.	James A.	1839 Dart. James
1841 Un.	Alfred A.	Ainsworth
Abbott		1840 Dart. Frederick S.
1835 Yale	Josiah, Mr.	Albee
1835 Yale	John S.	1832 Bro. Obadiah W.
1835 Un.	C.	Albertson
1837 Ham.	Lyman	1837 Yale Joseph C.
1837 Mid.	Chauncy	
1840 Yale	Levi	Alden
Abel		1837 Wms. —Joseph, Mr. and Prof.—Mr. and
1840 Ober.	Benjamin F.	1839 Amb. Ebenezer [Tut. N.J.—D.D. Un.
Abernathy		Alder
1838 Nash.	Gilbert T.	1839 Wes. —Robert, D. D. Eng.
1839 Nash.	Alfred H.	Alexander
Abert		1798 Dick. John B.
1838 N. J.	James W.	1812 Dick. Samuel, Mr.
Acée		1816 U. N. C. William J.
1827 Frank.	Erasmus L., Mr.	1816 U. N. C. Lawson H.
Acheson		1817 U. N. C. Richard H.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	Alexander W., Mr.	1820 U. N. C. Cyrus A., M. D.
1833 U. N. Y.	Joseph, Mr.	1821 U. N. C. Nathanael W.
1836 U. N. Y.	P.	1825 U. N. C. Charles E.
Acker		1825 U. N. C. Elam
1836 Yale	Joel M.	1826 Jeff. James
Adair		1827 U. N. C. Charles W. H.
1798 Dick.	James	1828 Jeff. Robert J.
1830 Jeff.	William A., Mr.	1831 Jeff. James, Mr.
1838 Ober.	Samuel L.	1836 N. J. —Archibald, Mr., M. D.
Adams		1836 Yale Asa G.
1819 Jeff.	James	1838 N. J. Samuel D.
1829 Frank.	James, Mr.	1839 Jeff. John E.
1829 Frank.	William E.	1840 N. J. Henry M.
1829 C. D. C.	George F.	Aliger
1831 Jeff.	James, Mr.	1835 Rut. John B., Mr.
1835 Yale	Daniel L., Mr.	Allen
1835 Yale	Ebenezer B., Mr.	1805 Jeff. Moses, Mr. '23.
1835 Bow.	George W.	1807 Frank. John
1835 Amh.	Ezra	1825 U. N. C. Albert V.
1836 Wes.	—Charles, Mr., B. A. at Bow.	1830 Nash. George W.
1836 Bow.	Aaron C.	1830 Jeff. Bela S.
1836 Dart.	Ezra E.	1832 W. R. Dudley, M. D.
1837 Harv.	Joseph H.	1834 Mid. Benjamin B., Mr.
1837 Ham.	Thomas P.	1835 N. J. William G., Mr.
1837 Ober.	Charles	1835 Wms. Samuel A.
1837 Mid.	John	1835 Harv. William H., Mr.
1838 Yale	John M.	1835 Wat. Lawrence B.
1839 Harv.	John C.	1835 Bow. Stephen, Mr.
1839 Dart.	Ephraim	1835 Bow. Charles E., Mr.
1839 Mid.	—Charles B., Mr., and at Amh.	1836 Yale —Charles, Mr.
1839 Ham.	Seymour W.	1836 Amh. Nathan, Mr.
1840 Mari.	[Prof.	1837 Harv. William
1840 Ober.	Eli P.	1837 N. J. Job M.
1840 Un.	Amos B.	1838 Amh. Ephraim W.
1841 Wes.	James	1838 N. J. —Roderic, Mr.
1841 Nash.	Henry W.	1838 N. J. James M.
1841 Yale	Nathan	1838 N. J. William T.
Addison		1838 Ober. George N.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	William, Mr., M. D.	1839 Bow. Charles F.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	Alexander	1839 U. N. Y. James H.
1834 C. D. C.	William M.	1840 Harv. Joseph H.
		1840 Yale — John W., Mr.

1840 Un.	J. Boyd	1821 Jeff.	Lewis W.
1841 Amh.	Samuel H.	1826 U. N. C.	<i>Silas M.</i> , Mr. '31, Tut.
1841 Mid.	Rollin D. H.	1835 Jeff.	W. E.
1841 Un.	George W.	1835 Un.	Samuel T.
Alley		1836 Amh.	<i>David</i>
1840 Yale	John B.	1837 Mia.	James H.
Allison		1837 Wms.	Israel W., Prof. Mari.
1820 U. N. C.	Richard, Mr.	1837 C. D. C.	James G.
1824 U. N. C.	John, M. D.	1838 Bow.	Dean
1827 U. N. C.	Robert G.	1839 Wms.	Samuel J.
1834 Jeff.	R. H., Mr. '33, M. D.	1839 W. R.	Claudius B.
Allyn		Anistaki	
1841 Wes.	Robert	1837 Wash.	John
Alston		Annan	
1824 U. N. C.	Willis W.	1824 Dick.	<i>William</i> , Mr.
1824 U. N. C.	Benjamin H., Mr., M. D.	1824 Dick.	<i>John E.</i> , Mr.
1829 U. N. C.	<i>Philip W.</i> , Mr. '33.	Annin	
1838 U. N. C.	Kemp P.	1839 N. J.	Joseph H.
Alton		Anthony	
1838 Wms.	Davis	1833 Bro.	Henry B.
Alverson		Applegate	
1838 Wes.	James L., Mr.	1837 Un.	Josiah H.
Alves		1841 U.N.Y.—Josiah, Mr.	
1821 U. N. C.	Samuel I.	Appleton	
1825 U. N. C.	Walter, M. D.	1835 Harv.	Benjamin B., Mr., M. D.
Alvord		1835 Harv.	Edward
1835 Un.	Fenn C.	Arbuthnot	
1838 Un.	Daniel W.	1823 Jeff.	<i>James</i> , Mr. '23.
Alward		Archer	
1836 N. J.	Jonathan P., Mr.	1835 Wms.	Ornon
Ames		1835 N. J.	James
1835 Dart.	Charles P.	1839 N. J.	John G.
1839 Dart.	Isaac	Arey	
Amis		1840 Dart.	Nathanael H.
1801 U. N. C.	Thomas E.	Argyras	
Anerum		1840 Yale	Basil
1836 N. J.	William A.	Armat	
Anderson		1827 Jeff.	Thomas, Mr. '35.
1808 Jeff.	<i>John</i> , D. D.	Armor	
1812 Jeff.	<i>Abraham</i>	1803 Dick.	John W.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	A.	Armstead	
'09, '30 W. Pa.	<i>T. L.</i> , Mr.	1804 U. N. C.	Richard
'09, '30 W. Pa.	<i>W. C.</i> , Mr. and at Mia. '34.	Armstrong	
1819 U. N. C.	Walker, Mr. and Prof.	1823 Dick.	Alfred, Mr.
1825 U. N. C.	W. E., Mr. '29.	1825 C. D. C.	<i>John</i> , Mr. '29.
1826 Nash.	— <i>Isaac</i> , D. D.	1827 Dick.	<i>Richard</i> , Mr.
1833 Mia.	Charles, Mr. '39.	1827 U. N. C.	<i>James W.</i> , Mr. '33.
1833 Mia.	William	1830 Mia.	Thomas
1834 U. N. C.	Albert G.	1832 U. N. C.	<i>Thomas L.</i> , Tut.
1834 Mia.	— <i>William C.</i> , Mr.	1836 Jeff.	— <i>John</i> , Mr., Prof.
1834 Jeff.	A. Adams	1837 W. Pa.	James
1835 Yale	Edwin A., Mr., M. D.	1838 Nash.	<i>Josiah N.</i>
1835 Nash.	Robert A.	Arnell	
1835 Mid.	— <i>James</i> , Mr.	1840 Amh.	David R.
1836 W. Pa.	John B.	Arnold	
1836 Dart.	— <i>Rufus</i> , D. D., Mr. Bow. '18.	1832 Bro.	Jonathan E., Mr.
1836 Nash.	Isaac F.	1837 Yale	Owen B.
1837 Mia.	James H.	1839 Wes.	Joseph T.
1837 Wes.	William H., Mr.	1841 Yale	William W.
1838 Frank.	E.	Arnot	
1838 Frank.	L.	1841 Jeff.	Moses
1839 Wms.	Alvan S.	Ash	
1840 Jeff.	J. Patton	1839 Amh.	George W.
1840 Un.	Charles	Ashburner	
1840 Wat.	Martin B.	1840 Yale	William E.
1841 Frank.	A.	Ashby	
1841 Frank.	J.	1837 Amh.	John L.
Andrew		Ashe	
1837 Bow.	John A.	1832 U. N. C.	<i>Thomas S.</i> , Mr. '38.
1839 Yale	John T.		
1841 Mid.	George L.		
Andrews			
1812 Jeff.	Wells		

	Ashley	
1812	Frank.	Nathaniel
	Ashmun	
1835	Un.	Silas H.
	Ashworth	
1841	Nash.	Jasper R.
	Aspinwall	
1838	Harv.	William
	Aten	
1825	Jeff.	Charles M.
	Atkerson	
1825	Frank.	Edmund, Mr.
	Atkins	
1838	Harv.	Benjamin F.
1841	U. N. C.	Benjamin F.
	Atkinson	
1808	Frank.	John
1838	Harv.	William P.
1838	Dart.	Moses L.
1839	Frank.	A.
1840	Nash.	Roger P.
	Atwater	
1813	U.N.C.	— <i>Jeremiah</i> , D. D. Pres. Dick. Coll.
1836	Yale	Edward E., Mr.
1839	Yale	David F.
	Atwood	
1840	Yale	Garwood H.
	Auld	
1835	Col.	Jedediah B.
	Aurand	
1830	Dick.	Henry
	Austen	
1841	Yale	Phillip H.
	Austin	
1839	Harv.	Loring H.
1839	Harv.	Henry D.
1839	Un.	James M.
1840	Jeff.	George E.
	Averill	
1837	Amh.	James
1841	Un.	William J.
	Avery	
1823	U.N.C.	— <i>John</i> , D. D., Mr. at Yale '17.
1836	Yale	Charles P.
1836	Dart.	Thomas B.
1837	U. N. C.	William W.
1839	U. N. C.	Clarke M.
1839	Amh.	William P.
1840	Yale	Edward M.
1840	Wat.	Samuel S.
1841	U. N. C.	Thomas L.
	Ayer	
1833	Bro.	Darius
1834	Bro.	Oliver
1839	Bow.	Samuel H.
	Aylwin	
1840	Harv.	Henry
	Ayres	
1835	Yale	Jared A.
1837	Yale	William O.
1841	Amh.	Rowland
	Babb	
1840	Dick.	Clement E.
1840	Dick.	Edmund B.
	Babcock	
1833	Mid.	<i>Hiram A.</i> , Mr., W. R.
1835	Un.	B. Pratt
1836	W. R.	William H., Mr.
1839	Wash.	William J.
1840	Yale	James S.
	Ham.	John E.
1841	Un.	Theodore
	Bache	
1837	U.N.Y.	—Alexander D., LL. D.
	Bachelor	
1840	U. N. Y.	Leonard
	Backhouse	
1830	U. N. C.	<i>John A.</i> , Mr. '38, Tut.
	Backus	
1836	Un.	William H.
1836	Yale	Franklin T.
	Bacon	
1827	Mia.	James H., Mr. '31.
1836	Yale	Henry W., Mr.
1836	Frank.	A. O.
1837	Yale	William T.
1837	Harv.	John
1838	Frank.	M.
1837	U. N. Y.	G. F.
1838	Yale	Francis
1840	Un.	John J.
	Bacot	
1837	Yale	Henry H.
	Badger	
1834	U.N.C.	—George E., I.L. D. and at Yale,
1839	Dart.	Joseph [Mr. '25, Sec. Navy.
1840	Dart.	Samuel
	Badeau	
1839	N. J.	Richard M.
	Bagby	
1839	C. D. C.	Richard H.
	Bagg	
1837	Yale	Moses M.
1837	Un.	James L.
1839	Yale	Matthew D.
1841	Un.	D. Taylor
	Bagnall	
1840	Wes.	William R.
	Bailey	
1813	U. N. C.	William E., Mr. '25, Prof. Chas.
1834	Bro.	Silas [Coll. S. C.
1835	Bow.	Edward W., Mr.
1835	Jeff.	F. E., Mr., Dick. '38.
1836	Yale	Thomas
1836	Frank.	James W.
1837	N. J.	Alexander H.
1839	Yale	Samuel
1839	Nash.	David
1839	Amh.	Joseph H.
	Bainbridge	
1841	H.L.T.I.	Samuel M.
	Baird	
'09, '30	W. Pa.	William, Mr.
1822	Jeff.	Thomas D., Mr.
1827	Jeff.	Robert, Mr.
1831	Jeff.	Washington, Mr. '35.
1834	Jeff.	C., Mr.
1836	N. J.	Benjamin R., Mr.
1837	Dick.	William M., Mr.
1839	Dick.	Samuel
1840	Dick.	Spencer F.
1841	W. Pa.	Absalom
	Baker	
1824	U. N. C.	Daniel B.
1825	U. N. C.	Isaac, M. D.
1832	Frank.	John W., Mr. '36.
1835	N. J.	Richard M.
1836	Bow.	Joseph
1837	U. N. Y.	W. E.
1837	Wes.	—Osmyn C., Mr.
1839	Harv.	Nathaniel B.
1839	Amh.	Joseph D.

1839 N. J.	Francis A.	1837 Bow.	Benjamin F., Mr.
1840 C.D.C. —I., Mr.		1838 Bow.	Amander
1840 Un.	D. Bryan		Barkley
1840 Frank.	S.	1840 N. J.	James J.
1841 Dick.	Charles J.		Barksdale
	Balch	1838 U. N. C.	John N.
1835 Mid.	Nathaniel A., Mr.		Barlow
	Baldridge	1810 Frank.	—Joel, LL. D., Mr. at Yale '78.
1790 Dick.	William		Barnard
1826 Mia.	Samuel C.	1828 Frank.	Timothy G.
	Baldwin	1837 Un.	Robert
1814 Frank.	William	1837 Yale	Thomas A.
1836 Amh.	Lemuel N., Mr.	1841 Yale	Joseph F.
1836 Wms.	Algernon S.	1841 Frank.	S.
1836 Frank.	Francis G.		Barnes
1837 Un.	Lucius D.	1831 W. R.	George W.
1837 Yale	William B.	1836 Amh.	Erastus
1839 Yale	—John D., Mr.	1836 Harv.	William D.
1839 Dart.	Cyrus	1838 Harv.	Edward F.
1841 Yale	Elijah	1839 Yale	William
1841 Yale	William	1840 U. N. C.	David A.
1841 H.L.T.I.	George C.		Barnet
	Baldy	1837 Jeff.	William G.
1839 N. J.	Edward H.		Barnett
	Balkam	1839 Mia.	James
1837 Amh.	Uriah		Barnum
	Ball	1841 Yale	Samuel W.
1799 Dick.	Samuel		Barr
1826 C. D. C.	Harvey, Mr. '36.	1805 Dick.	William
1831 C.D.C. —Eli, Mr.		1824 Frank.	—William H., D. D., Mr.
	Ballard	1827 U. N. C.	Absalom K., Mr. '32.
1836 Harv.	James M.	1830 W. R.	Joseph W.
1836 Bow.	Sanford K.	1835 W. R.	Thomas H., Mr.
1837 Dart.	Nathan	1840 Mia.	John
1839 Un.	Augustus L.		Barrett
	Ballou	1835 Mid.	Edward S.
1832 Bro.	Oren A.	1836 Yale	Newton, Mr. '40.
	Bancroft	1837 Un.	William
1835 Amh.	David	1838 Dart.	James, Mr.
1839 Amh.	James H.		Barringer
1839 Dart.	George	1826 U. N. C.	Daniel M., Mr.
	Bangs		Barrington
1833 Wes.	—William M., Mr., A. B. at Ohio	'09, '30 W. Pa. S., M. D.	Barron
1834 Wes.	Aaron C.		
1835 Wes.	Elijah K., Mr.	1834 Frank.	M. L.
	Banister		Barrow
1835 Amh.	Seth W., Mr.	1816 Nash.	David
1840 N. J.	John M.	1826 Nash.	Washington
	Banks	1839 Wat.	Lewis
1837 Frank.	W.		Barrows
1841 Wes.	James N.	1834 Wat.	Allen, Mr.
1841 Jeff.	James A.	1839 Bow.	William G.
	Bannister	1840 Amh.	George
1836 Wes.	Henry, Mr.	1840 Amh.	William
1838 Wes.	Edward, Mr.		Barry
	Barbazet	1829 Jeff.	William P.
1835 Jeff.	—John E., Mr. Prof.	1841 Yale	William T. S.
	Barbee		Barstow
1825 U. N. C.	Allen S., M. D.	1836 Amh.	Julius S.
	Barber	1839 Dart.	Ezekiel H.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	D. L., Mr.	1841 Yale	Ephraim T.
1835 Jeff.	R. B.		Bartlett
1837 Amh.	Lucien	1835 Wms.	—Hubbard, M. D.
1838 Amh.	Luther H.	1835 Dart.	Frederick, Mr.
	Barcalow	1835 Dart.	Joseph, Mr. Tut.
1835 Rut.	Farrington, Mr.	1836 Dart.	Samuel C., Tut.
	Bardwell	1836 Hary.	Robert, Tut.
1839 Wms.	David M.	1837 N. J.	—William H. C., Mr., Prof. at
1840 Amh.	Horatio F.	1838 Ober.	Enoch N. [West Point.
1840 Mari.	Augustine	1838 Yale	John K., M. D.
	Barker	1839 Amh.	Ellis
1834 Wat.	Francis, Mr.	1840 Un.	George

Bartly		Beane
1829 Jeff. Thomas W., Mr. '33.		1836 Dart. Samuel, Mr.
Bartol		Beardslee
1832 Jeff. James L., Mr. '36.		1837 Ober. Julius O.
Barton		Beardsley
1830 Dick. —Edward H., Mr., M. D., U. Pa.		1835 N. J. John C.
1838 Mid. Nathan		1836 Un. Samuel R.
Bartow		1839 N. J. Charles S.
1835 Frank. Francis S.		1839 Yale —Wells, M. D.
Bascom		Beasley
1830 W. R. Ellery, Mr.		1840 Yale Peter R.
1838 Mid. William F., Mr. Tut.		Bebee
1838 Wes. —Henry B., D. D., Prof. at Au-	[gusta Col. Ky.	1839 Un. Z. Lawrence
Bass		Beck
1834 Nash. —John M., Mr.		1824 Frank. David
Bassett		1835 Rut. —Theodoric R., LL. D., M. D.
1833 Bow. Elbridge G.		1839 N. J. Alfred J. [Mr. and at Un.
Batchelder		Becket
1840 Amh. James L.		'09, '30 W. Pa. J. B.
1841 Un. George H.		Beckwith
Batcheller		1836 Ham. —George D., Mr.
1835 Dart. Breed, Mr.		1839 Un. Henry W.
Bate		1840 Mid. Julius A.
1838 Harv. Gerard B.		Bedell
Bates		1830 Dick. —Gregory T., D. D., A. B. at Un.
1833 Mid. John C., Mr.		1840 U. N. Y. —G. Thurston, Mr. [1811.
1835 Mid. Prentiss, Mr.		Bedford
1835 Mid. —Merritt, Mr.		1831 Nash. Robert W.
1836 Un. Henry H.		1833 Nash. Charles R.
1836 Wes. Dwight E., Mr.		1840 Nash. John R.
1837 Mid. Sheridan F.		Beebee
1837 Mid. Sylvanus		1837 Ham. —Pierre O., Mr.
1837 Mid. William, Mr.		1838 Ham. Samuel J. M.
1838 Un. John S.		Beecher
1839 Wes. Francis A.		1823 Jeff. Jacob, Mr. '28.
1839 Dick. Daniel E. M.		1838 Un. C.
1840 Ober. Henry		1841 Yale Luther F.
Battell		1841 Mari. —Edward, D. D. Pres. Ill. Coll.
1839 Yale Robbins		Beers
Battin		1839 Amh. George W.
1839 Wash. Stephen H.		1839 U. N. Y. Henry N.
Battle		1839 Wash. George W.
1820 U. N. C. +William H.		Beeson
1828 U. N. C. Richard H.		1839 W. Pa. C. H.
1835 U. N. C. Christopher C.		Begg
Baugher		1833 Jeff. William
1826 Dick. Henry L.		Beir
Baxter		1836 Jeff. Thomas
1812 U. N. C. George A., D. D., Pres. Wash.		Beirne
1840 Frank. A. [and Un. Theo. Sem.		1840 Yale Christopher J.
Bayley		Belcher
1835 Wash. James R.		1831 Frank. Robert
1837 Amh. Calvin C.		1837 Harv. Clifford
Beach		Belden
1835 Yale Aaron C., Mr.		1835 Un. Henry
1836 Yale William		1836 Un. —William, B. A.
1838 Un. John H.		1841 Yale Ebenezer B.
1838 N. J. Bloomfield J.		Belknap
1838 N. J. Zenas L.		1836 N. J. Aaron B.
1839 Yale John S.		Bell
1839 N. J. Horatio		1802 Dick. Samuel
1841 Wash. Alfred B.		1814 Nash. John
Beal		1823 U. N. C. Samuel S.
1823 Frank. Thomas N., Mr. '23.		1828 Jeff. James S., Mr. '35.
1830 Frank. Benjamin B.		1830 Dick. James
1835 Harv. Joseph S.		1831 Dick. James W.
Beaman		1836 Wms. Hiram
1837 Amh. Warren H.		1836 W. Pa. William G., Mr.
1840 Un. John B.		1838 Mia. John W.
		1838 Dart. Christopher T.

1839 Harv.	Charles E.	Betts
1841 Jeff.	Henry R.	1837 Rut. —Samuel R., LL. D.
	Bellamy	1838 W. R. Alfred H., Mr.
1835 Mid.	Rufus K., Mr.	1839 Wms. Charles D.
	Bellowes	Bevan
1838 N. J.	Charles T.	1823 Frank. —Joseph V.
	Bellville	Beverly
1840 Mia.	William	1812 Dick. William B.
	Belser	1813 Dick. James B.
1836 N. J.	Junius J., Mr.	Bibb
	Belt	1828 Nash. Thomas
1812 Dick.	Addison	Bickford
1827 U. N. C.	Thomas W., M. D.	1841 Wat. Calvin
	Belville	Bicknell
1839 N. J.	James	1838 Ham. George F.
	Bement	Biddle
1841 Wes.	Samuel S.	1831 Dick. —James C., Mr.
	Bemis	1832 U. N. C. Samuel S.
1835 Harv.	Charles V., M. D.	1837 N. J. Charles T.
1835 Harv.	George	1839 Yale Thomas B.
	Benedict	1839 Dick. James D.
1837 Wms.	Lewis	Bidwell
1837 Ham.	Edwin	1834 W. R. Caleb H.
1837 Rut.	Nathan D., Mr.	1841 Wms. Edwin C.
1839 Ham.	Lewis	Bigelow
1840 Yale	Theodore H.	1835 Un. John
1840 Wms.	Edmund A.	1836 Harv. Henry
1840 Un.	William C.	1836 Mid. Aaron H.
1841 Rut.	Thomas N.	1836 Un. Harry F.
	Benham	1837 Harv. Henry J.
1837 Ham.	John M.	1838 Wes. Artemas, Mr.
	Benjamin	1838 Amh. Andrew
1839 Bow.	Samuel E.	Bilbo
	Benneham	1841 Nash. William N.
1801 U. N. C.	Thomas D.	Billings
	Benners	1839 Dart. James C.
1837 U. N. C.	Augustus	Bingham
	Bennet	1825 U. N. C. William I., Mr. '32.
1827 Jeff.	Isaac, Mr. '33.	1839 Mid. Hiram
	Bennett	Birch
1836 Bro.	Edward A.	1829 Dick. Robert, Mr. Yale.
1839 Mia.	Martin C.	Birchard
1839 Un.	Hiram	1837 Yale William M.
	Benning	Birkhead
1834 Frank.	Henry L.	1813 Dick. Lenox
	Benton	Bird
1836 Mid.	Samuel A., Mr.	1805 Frank. Wilson
	Bergen	1831 Bro. Francis W., Mr.
1840 Wms.	Henry	1839 Yale Laurence D.
	Berrien	1840 Dick. John F.
1806 Frank.	Thomas M., Mr. '23.	1840 Un. J. Herman
1838 N. J.	James L.	Birdseye
	Berrier	1841 Yale Lucian
1840 Rut.	J. Van Dyke	Birney
	Berry	1836 Mia. James
1836 Mid.	Joshua D., Mr.	Bisbee
1839 Dart.	Charles T.	1839 Mid. Charles C.
1839 Dart.	Nehemiah C.	Bishop
	Berryhill	1828 Mia. George B., Mr., Prof.
1835 W. Pa.	John, Mr.	1831 Dick. William S., Mr.
	Berryman	1831 Mia. Robert H., Mr. '39.
1840 C. D. C.	F. W.	1833 Mia. Ebenezer
	Best	1837 Rut. Howard
1806 Frank.	—William, D. D.	1841 Mia. John M.
	Bethune	1841 Un. Reuben
1823 Dick.	George U., Mr., M. D. Penn.	Bissell
1823 Frank.	James N., Mr.	1835 Yale William C.
	Betton	1839 Yale Henry N.
1835 Dart.	George O.	1839 Yale —Emery, M. D.

	Bittengir		Bliss
1839	C. D. C. Edmund C.	1836	Mid. Calvin P., Mr.
	Bittner	1837	Amh. Edwin E.
1823	U. N. C. George S., Mr., Tut., M. D.		Blockson
	Bixby	1840	W. Pa. John B.
1832	Jeff. Herbert		Blodget
	Black	1833	Jeff. William H., Mr. '37.
1800	Dick. —Robert, D. D.	1838	Amh. Edward P.
1802	Dick. James R., Mr.		Blood
1826	Nash. —Samuel B., Mr.	1838	Wes. Lorenzo W., Mr.
1836	Yale John W.	1840	Harv. Benjamin F.
1836	N. J. John, Mr.		Blount
	Blackburn	1840	Mia. John R.
1839	Jeff. Moses		Blume
	Blackford	1824	U. N. C. Benjamin B., Mr. '31.
1812	Dick. Thomas T., M. D., Penn.		Blythe
	Blackiston	1812	Dick. Calvin, Mr.
1814	Dick. Samuel D.		Boardman
	Blackledge	1839	Yale William R.
1813	U. N. C. William S.		Bobbitt
1813	U. N. C. Thomas W., Mr. '20.	1809	U. N. C. Joha
1821	U. N. C. Benjamin F., M. D.		Bockee
	Blackshear	1836	Un. Jacob
1826	Frank. Joseph H.		Bocock
1828	Frank. Thomas E.	1835	Amh. John H.
	Blackwell		Boddie
1838	N. J. Clayton	1836	Nash. Charles E.
1840	Nash. William R.		Bogart
1841	Rut. Frederick C.	1836	N. J. William S., Mr.
	Blaikie		Boggs
1841	Amh. Andrew	1833	W. Pa. T. M., Mr.
	Blain	1834	W. Pa. James, Mr.
'09, '30	W. Pa. John S.		Boice
1835	Un. Henry R.	1823	Dick. Ira C., Mr.
1835	Mia. Wilson		Boies
	Blaine	1839	Un. David A.
1814	Dick. Ephraim M., Mr., M. D., Penn.		Bond
	Blair	1824	U. N. C. Thomas
1787	Dick. Isaiah, Mr.	1834	U. N. C. William P., Mr. '39, Tut.
1827	Jeff. William, Mr.	1835	Amh. William B.
'09, '30	W. Pa. A., M. D.	1837	Bow. Elias
1834	Mid. Charles H.	1840	Wash. Josiah
1838	Jeff. S. S.	1840	Harv. Henry F.
1839	Un. Austine	1841	Amh. Ephraim W.
1841	Wes. James G.		Boner
	Blake	1837	W. Pa. William
1834	U. N. C. Samuel R., Mr., Tut.		Bonnell
1835	Yale Edward S., Mr.	1836	W. Pa. W. W., Mr.
1835	Bow. Joseph, Mr.	1838	W. Pa. John M.
1835	Amh. Mortimer, Mr.		Bonner
1835	Harv. Harrison G. O.	1833	Mia. James R.
1836	Mid. John	1836	Frank. James F.
1838	Bow. Maurice C.		Bonney
1838	Amh. Horace T.	1839	Amh. Elias H.
1839	Un. William J.		Bonsall
1839	Yale Eli W.	1837	N. J. Jesse G.
1841	Wms. Henry B.		Bookstaver
	Blakely	1837	Rut. Jacob, Mr.
1838	Mari. Abram		Boomer
	Blakeman	1836	Un. Lyman E.
1837	Yale Phineas		Boon
	Blanchard	1814	U. N. C. William A.
1839	Wes. —Orlando, Mr.		Boott
1840	Bow. William S.	1839	Harv. Kirk
	Blaney		Booth
1838	W. Pa. John H.	1824	U. N. C. Robert H.
1838	N. J. James W.	1828	U. N. C. Edwin G.
	Bledsoe	1840	Yale Henry
1832	Nash. Oscar F.	1841	Yale Sherman M.
1835	U.N.Y.—Albert F., Mr.		

Borden		Boylan	
1841 Wes.	Bailey E.	1823 U. N. C.	Alexander M., Mr.
Borders		1825 U. N. C.	William P.
1830 Frank.	John M., Mr.	Boyle	
1840 Frank.	A.	1839 N. J.	T. Tilford
Borrows		Boylston	
1825 C. D. C.	Joseph	1835 Harv.	Ward N., Mr., M. D.
Bosley		Boyonton	
1841 Nash.	Charles	1834 Mid.	Lucien C.
Bostick		1835 Mid.	John
1836 Nash.	Richard W. H.	1836 Mid.	Nathan S.
Boteler		1839 Wms.	—Charles B., Mr.
1835 N. J.	Alexander R., Mr.	Brabrook	
Botsford		1835 C. D. C.	Benjamin F.
1839 Ober.	Ozro D.	Brace	
Boulware		1837 Yale	Joab, Mr. '41.
1826 C. D. C.	John	1841 Yale	Samuel
Bouner		Bradbury	
1840 Frank.	B.	1834 Wat.	Charles W., Mr.
Boutwell		1837 Bow.	Ammi R., Mr.
1836 Dart.	James	Bracken	
Bouvard		1837 Jeff.	Reed
1841 Jeff.	William C.	1837 Jeff.	Newton
Bowditch		Bradford	
1838 Harv.	William I.	1834 Wat.	Zabdiel
Bowdoin		1836 Amh.	James
1831 C. D. C.	George R. J.	1837 C. D. C.	S. Standish, Mr.
1840 Amh.	Elbridge G.	1837 Bow.	—Alden, LL. D., Mr. and Tut.,
Bowen		1840 Un.	John Q. [Harv. 1786.]
1836 Jeff.	H. F.	Bradley	
1836 Mid.	Charles E.	1834 W. Pa.	W., Mr.
Bowlan		1835 Mid.	Milton
1826 Jeff.	Robert G.	1835 Rut.	John P., Mr.
Bowman		1837 Un.	Chester
1822 U. N. C.	James	1837 Dart.	Cyrus P.
709, '30 W. Pa.	J. L., Mr.	1838 Frank.	J.
709, '30 W. Pa.	W. R., Mr.	1841 Mari.	George B.
1837 Dick.	Thomas, Mr.	Bradner	
1837 Bow.	Nathaniel	1840 N. J.	Ira S.
1838 Harv.	Charles D.	Bradshaw	
1840 Dart.	Selwyn B.	1835 Ham.	Robert
Boyce		1837 Nash.	Edward
1787 Dick.	John	1839 Mid.	John
1829 Mia.	William M.	Brady	
1835 W. Pa.	Alexander S., Mr.	1793 Dick.	Joseph, Mr.
Boyd		709, '30 W. Pa.	John S.
1788 Dick.	John	Bragdon	
1790 Dick.	James P.	1841 Wes.	Edmund E. E.
1799 Dick.	Alexander, Mr.	Bragg	
1803 Dick.	Alexander, Mr.	1824 U. N. C.	John, Mr. '23.
1808 Dick.	William A.	1838 Amh.	Jesse K.
1824 Dick.	Samuel, M. D., N. Y.	Braken	
1827 Jeff.	William C.	1841 Jeff.	Thomas A.
1827 Jeff.	William	Brakenridge	
1829 Jeff.	Bankhead, Mr. '35.	1792 Dick.	John
1831 Jeff.	Hunter H., Mr. '36.	1809 Dick.	Alexander, Mr.
1836 Jeff.	P. D.	1823 Dick.	James G., Mr.
1837 Un.	John N.	Branch	
1837 Ham.	Erasmus J.	1801 U.N.C. *JOHN,	Sen. in Cong., Sec. of
1838 Mia.	Joseph Y.	1837 N. J.	Joseph
1840 Jeff.	Samuel F.	1838 N. J.	Laurence O. B. [Navy.]
Boyer		1841 H.L.T.I.	William
1803 Jeff.	Stephen, Mr. '15.	Brander	
Boyers		1838 Wash.	Helsop G.
1841 Jeff.	John K.	Brandon	
Boyes		1799 Dick.	Armstrong
1827 Jeff.	James	Brandram	
1828 Jeff.	James	1835 U.N.Y.—Andrew,	D. D.
Boykin		Branham	
1806 Frank.	Samuel	1835 Frank.	Walter R.
		1841 Mia.	John L.

	Brantly	Brodanax
1831 Bro.	—William T., D. D.	1841 U. N. C. John W.
	Brayton	Bronson
1836 Un.	Edward S.	1840 Yale William A.
	Bready	Brooke
1829 Dick.	James H., Mr.	1815 Dick. Francis
	Breck	1831 C. D. C. Matthew W.
1833 Dart.	William	1841 Dick. Benjamin F.
	Breden	Brookes
1795 Dick.	Walter	1819 U. N. C. Iveson L., Mr.
1797 Dick.	William	Brooks
	Brewer	1835 Harv. Eben S., Mr.
1825 C. D. C.	John	1837 Amh. Sidney
1835 Un.	James	1837 Amh. Benjamin F.
1835 Harv.	Thomas M., Mr., M. D.	1838 Un. Benjamin S.
1836 Harv.	Edward	1839 Yale Daniel
1838 Harv.	Darius R.	1839 W. Pa. Edward F.
1838 Wes.	Hamilton	1840 N. J. J. S. O.
	Brewster	1840 N. J. W. Chancey
1839 Wms.	John M.	1841 Amh. Sydney
	Brice	Bross
1823 Jeff.	Walter	1833 Wms. William, Mr.
	Brickett	Brotherton
1840 Dart.	Henry	1790 Dick. James, Mr.
	Bridge	1825 Jeff. Robert
1836 Wms.	—Alexander, M. D.	Brown
1838 Un.	Charles	1789 Dick. Samuel
	Bridgers	1794 Dick. William
1841 U. N. C.	Robert R.	1794 Dick. Matthew, D. D., N. J. & Wash.
	Bridges	1804 U. N. C. Thomas, Mr. [Pres. Jeff. Coll.
1824 Dick.	Robert, Mr., M. D., Penn.	1808 U. N. C. John B.
	Bridgman	1812 Dick. John
1832 Bro.	Samuel W.	1814 U. N. C. Aaron V., Mr. at Nash. '27.
1834 Bro.	Joseph	1814 Dick. James
	Bridgman	1822 Jeff. Richard, Mr. '29.
1841 U. N. Y. —E. C., D. D.	Briggs	1825 Jeff. Alexander B.
	Briggs	1826 Nash. —Duncan, D. D.
1829 Dick.	Joseph	1826 C. D. C. Thomas B., M. D., Mr.
1832 C. D. C.	William J. T.	1828 Dick. Madison
1834 Mid.	—Ebenezer N., Mr.	1828 Nash. James P.
1835 Harv.	John A., Mr., M. D.	1829 U. N. C. John P.
1835 Yale	James C.	1830 Jeff. —John, D. D. Edin.
1838 Harv.	William A.	1830 Mia. Robert P.
1839 Wat.	Andrew C.	1831 C. D. C. William V. H., M. D., Mr.
	Brigham	1834 Nash. John P. W.
1831 Mia.	Marcus M., Mr.	1835 Dart. Linsley K.
1835 Mia.	Lucius A.	1835 Mia. James
1838 Wms.	Willard	1835 Jeff. James C.
1839 Harv.	Charles H.	1835 C. D. C. Freeman G., Mr.
	Bright	1835 Wat. Henry P.
1835 Mia.	Johnson E.	1836 Yale George M.
1839 Nash.	John M.	1836 Dart. Alpheus R., Mr.
	Brinckerhoff	1836 Dart. John S.
1835 Rut.	George	1836 Un. Robert
	Brinsmade	1836 Un. James
1839 Yale	—Thomas C., M. D.	1836 Un. Thomas
1840 Yale	William B.	1836 Un. Rasselias
	Briscoe	1836 Jeff. —Peter A., Mr., LL. D.
1816 Frank.	Watters	1836 Bro. William L.
	Bristed	1836 Rut. Alexander, Mr.
1839 Yale	Charles	1837 N. J. William C. H.
	Bristol	1837 Mid. William J.
1835 Yale	Lewis	1837 Wms. Daniel
1839 Ober.	Sherlock	1838 Dart. Clark S.
1840 Yale	Simeon C.	1838 Jeff. M. M.
	Brocklesby	1838 Wat. —John N.
1835 Yale	John, Mr., Tut.	1839 Dart. Abner H., Tut.
	Brodhead	1839 U. N. C. W. Frederick
1840 Rut.	Henry	1839 Frank. B.
		1840 Dart. Jeremiah
		1840 Un. Henry S.
		1840 Un. Cyrus S.
		1840 Ham. Leander
		1840 Jeff. Hugh A.

1840 Mia.	Mitchell M.	Buckminster
1840 Wash.	Edmund P.	1835 Harv. William J.
1840 Wms.	James W.	Buel
1841 Yale	Joseph	1836 Yale Frederick, Mr.
1841 U. N. Y.	Daniel T.	1839 Wms. John G.
	Brownell	1840 U.N.Y. —D. Hillhouse, Mr.
1835 Un.	Thomas S.	Buffington
1841 Wash.	Henry H.	1838 Jeff. William H.
	Brownlee	Bugbee
1839 Jeff.	Alexander W.	1839 Un. George
1840 Frank.	J.	Bughardt
	Brownson	1840 Un. Peter H.
1836 W. Pa.	James J.	Bulfinch
	Brubaker	1825 C. D. C. John A., M. D.
1840 Mari.	George	1826 C. D. C. Stephen G.
	Bruce	Bulkley
1824 Jeff.	Robert, Mr.	1833 Un. Francis
1825 U. N. C.	James C.	1839 Yale —Sturges, M. D.
1836 W. Pa.	Andrew	1839 U. N. Y. Charles H. A.
1840 Wash.	Vandervoort	1841 Wms. John W.
	Bruen	Bull
1834 Mia.	David H.	1798 Dick. Leri
	Bruner	1829 Dick. Thomas K.
1841 Dick.	Davies E.	1839 U. N. Y. Richard H.
	Bruuer	1841 Un. Hugh B.
1836 Amh.	Lycortas L., Mr.	1841 Un. William H.
	Bruyn	Bullard
1836 Rut.	Augustus H., Mr.	1833 Mid. Ward, Mr.
1840 Yale	John	1834 Mia. Ebenezer W.
	Bryan	Bullion
1815 U. N. C.	John H., Mr. '20.	1837 N. J. —Peter, D. D.
1824 U. N. C.	James W., Mr. '34.	Bullions
1826 Frank.	Thomas J., Mr. '32.	1835 Un. David
1828 Frank.	James J., Mr.	Bulloch
	Bryant	1835 Yale William G.
1836 Un.	Horatio	1837 Frank. W.
1836 Amh.	James C.	Bullock
1837 Amh.	—William E., Mr.	1834 Bro. Jonathan R.
1840 Harv.	Henry	1836 Amh. Alexander H.
	Bryson	Bunnel
1787 Dick.	John	1835 Un. Seth
1795 Dick.	Samuel	Bunton
1823 Dick.	Robert, Mr.	1840 Dart. Sylvanus
	Buchanan	Bunting
1793 Dick.	Andrew	1834 Wes. —Jabez, D. D.
1803 Dick.	James	Burbank
1805 Dick.	George, Mr.	1836 Wat. Moses
1809 Dick.	JAMES, Sen. in Cong., Minister	1837 Dart. Porter S.
1821 Jeff.	George	1837 C. D. C. John F.
1826 Dick.	George W., Mr.	1840 C. D. C. I. F., Mr.
1826 Dick.	—John, LL. D.	Burckle
1828 Dick.	Edward Y., Mr.	1838 N. J. Manuel
1829 Dick.	Andrew B.	Burge
1829 C. D. C.	Thomas	1835 Dart. Benjamin
1835 Jeff.	James W.	Burges
1837 Jeff.	T. T.	1831 Bro. Walter S.
	Buck	Burgess
1835 Yale	Edward, Mr.	1835 Mid. —Ebenezer, D. D., Bro. 1809, Mr.
1836 Wms.	—J. Judson, Mr.	[Tut. and Prof.
1837 Yale	Charles, Mr.	Burgwin
1840 U.N.Y.	—James A., Mr.	1838 U. N. C. Hasell W.
1841 Jeff.	James	Burke
	Bucher	1838 Dart. Abel B.
1835 Jeff.	John J.	1838 Un. Abraham C.
	Buckingham	1839 Wes. George W.
1840 Harv.	Charles E.	Burnam
	Buckland	1840 Yale Curtis F.
1834 Wes.	—H. H., Mr., A. B. at Wash.	Burnap
	Buckley	1836 Amh. Charles C. P.
1833 Mia.	D. W.	
1836 Wes.	Samuel B., Mr.	

Burnet		Butters
1832 Jeff. William, Mr., Pres. Mari.		1837 Dart. Charles H.
1837 Mia. Jacob		Button
Burnham		1839 Yale Philander
1836 Dart. Charles, Mr.		Buxton
Burnside		1832 U.N.C. —Jarris B., Mr.
1828 Dick. James, Mr.		1839 U. N. C. Jarvis
Burr		Byington
1836 Wes. Willis S.		1835 Wms. —Horatio, Mr.
1837 Un. Joseph F.		Bynum
1838 Un. William H.		1833 U. N. C. John G., Mr.
1839 Yale David J.		Byrd
1839 Yale Enoch F.		1827 U. N. C. Thompson, Mr. '31, Tut.
1839 Yale Zalmon B.		Byrne
1840 Ober. Willard		1831 Jeff. John S., Mr. '35.
Burrow		Cabot
1839 Nash. Napoleon B.		1835 Harv. George, Mr.
Burrus		1836 Harv. Samuel, Mr.
1831 Nash. James R.		1840 Harv. James E.
1835 Nash. William C. J.		Cady
Burruss		1836 Mid. Calvin B.
1836 Wes. John W. D. F., Mr.		1838 Wms. Daniel R., Mr.
Burt		Cage
1837 Un. Addison M.		1840 Nash. Rufus K.
1838 Un. Martin V. B.		Cahoone
1839 N. J. Nathaniel H.		1823 Dick. William, Mr.
1840 Wms. James M.		Cake
Burton		1840 N. J. James M.
1799 U. N. C. Francis N. W., Mr.		Caldwell
1834 Wes. William M., Mr.		1799 U.N.C. —Joseph, Mr. and at N. J. '91, D.
1835 Yale —Nathan, Mr.		[D. 1816, Prof. & Pres. U.N.C.
1837 Nash. Hardy M.		1810 U.N.C. —David, D. D. and Mr. at N. J.
1837 Mid. Elias B.		1810 U.N.C. —Samuel C., Mr. [1761.
1838 N. J. John W.		1819 U. N. C. David Y.
1841 Un. Theodore M.		1826 Frank. Robert
1841 U. N. C. Robert		1827 Mia. John W., Mr. '34.
Burwell		1829 Mia. Robert C., Mr. '37.
1835 Jeff. Nathaniel		1832 C. D. C. Elias B.
Busbee		1833 Jeff. Bolton, Mr., '37.
1838 U. N. C. Pervin H.		1835 Mia. William B.
Bush		1836 W. Pa. Alfred, Mr.
1831 Jeff. Lewis P., Mr. '36, M. D.		1837 Amh. David
1838 Wms. Joseph M.		1839 Wat. Samuel L.
1839 N. J. George C.		1840 U. N. C. Joel R.
Bushfield		1841 U. N. C. Archibald H.
1839 W. Pa. John M.		Calhoon
Bushnell		1789 Dick. James, Mr.
1823 Jeff. Wells, Mr. '28.		Calhoun
1835 Mid. —Jedediah, Mr. and at Wms.		1828 Frank. John A.
1835 Yale Nehemiah		1839 Jeff. Adley
1841 Yale Jackson J.		1841 Mia. P. B.
Bussell		Calkins
1839 Wes. William H.		1841 Un. J. Frederick
Butler		Callahan
1808 Dick. —James R., B. A.		1831 W. Pa. Samuel D.
1835 Yale Daniel		1836 Un. Henry
1836 Dart. Horatio		Callehan
1836 Mid. James D., Mr. Tut.		1811 Frank. David
1836 Wms. —Daniel S., M. D.		Callender
1837 Bow. John J., Mr.		1792 Dick. Robert, Mr.
1838 Wat. Benjamin F.		Cameron
1838 Yale Richard E., Mr.		1806 U. N. C. John A., Mr.
1839 Dick. William H.		1836 Jeff. James
1839 Mia. Jacob		1839 N. J. William
1841 Dick. George G.		1840 U. N. C. John W.
Butt		Campbel
1836 Frank. Edmund W.		1836 Jeff. —H., Mr., M. D.
Butterfield		Campbell
1836 Dart. William		1808 U. N. C. Robert
1839 Dart. Ralph		'09, '30 W. Pa. Francis, Mr.

1809 Dick.	Henry M., Mr.	1836 Dart.	Henry H.
1814 Frank.	—Duncan G., Mr., A. B. at U.N.C.	1833 Nash.	Charles M.
1820 Jeff.	Ale ^c ander, Mr. '27.	[1807.]	Carson
1821 Jeff.	Richard	1819 Jeff.	David, Mr. '27.
1825 Jeff.	James, Mr. '30.	1835 Jeff.	Irvin
1825 Dick.	John W., Mr.	1840 Jeff.	James C.
1825 Frank.	John A.		Carter
1826 Frank.	John A.	1820 U. N. C.	Archibald G.
1827 Dick.	James M., Mr.	1825 U. N. C.	Jesse, Mr. '30, M. D.
1828 Dick.	William H., Mr.	1826 Frank.	H. C., Mr.
1830 Frank.	—Edward, Mr.	1834 U. N. C.	William B.
1835 N. J.	John B., Mr.	1831 Jeff.	Hamilton W., Mr. '35.
1835 Rot.	Antrim, Mr. '40.	1836 Yale	Josiah M., Mr.
1835 N. J.	—John A., D. D.	1837 Un.	Henry J.
1837 Un.	Duncan P.	1837 Yale	Edwin O., Mr.
1837 Jeff.	James	1838 Yale	—Ralph, M. D.
1837 Jeff.	Alexander W.	1839 W. R.	Elias B.
1837 Un.	James	1840 Jeff.	Alfred G. W.
1838 Yale	Charles C.		Caruthers
1838 Yale	George W.	1836 W. Pa.	John, Mr.
1838 N. J.	Alexander S.		Cary
1838 Un.	Theodore	1809 Frank.	Armstead
1840 Mia.	John M.	1809 Frank.	Peyton
1840 Amh.	Archibald B.	1835 Mia.	Samuel F.
1841 Mia.	John M.	1838 Yale	Laurence
1841 Wes.	William	1839 Un.	Walter
	Canfield		Case
1835 N. J.	Oren K., Mr.	1836 Un.	Josiah L.
1836 Wins.	Philo	1837 Un.	—Jonathan H., B. A.
1838 W. R.	Sherman B., Mr.		Caskey
	Cannon	1831 Mia.	James B.
1831 U. N. C.	Henry L.	1838 Jeff.	William
1831 Jeff.	John, Mr.		Cass
1840 Un.	Benjamin	1836 Harv.	—Lewis, LL. D. and at Ham. & [Jeff., Sec. of War.
1840 Rot.	Henry R.		Cassat
	Canon	1792 Dick.	David, Mr.
1810 Jeff.	John		Cassels
	Capen	1823 Frank.	Samuel J., Mr.
1839 Harv.	Francis L.		Castle
1840 Harv.	John	1835 Ham.	—Joseph F., Mr.
	Caperton	1838 Mid.	Osman R.
1837 Yale	William G.		Castor
	Carcaud	1814 Dick.	Jesse Y.
1792 Dick.	William		Caswell
	Carey	1823 Nash.	William R.
1831 Mia.	Freeman G., Mr. '37.		Cater
1837 Amh.	Augustin	1834 Frank.	Edwin
	Carlisle		Cathcart
1841 Jeff.	William	1826 Dick.	Thomas L., Mr.
	Carlton		Catlin
1833 Mid.	Hiram, Mr.	1835 Yale	—Lyman, M. D.
	Carnes	1839 Yale	John
1820 Frank.	William W.	1840 Yale	—Benjamin H., M. D.
	Carothers		Cavert
1814 Dick.	John, M. D., Penn.	1840 Un.	M. P.
1829 Dick.	Thomas A.		Cazenove
	Carpenter	1833 N. J.	William G.
1835 Un.	William H.		Chadsey
1839 Dart.	Philander I.	1840 Un.	D. M.
1839 Amh.	Chester W.		Chadwick
	Carper	1840 Bow.	Edmund
1838 N. J.	James S.		Chalmers
	Carr	1836 Frank.	James C.
1835 Harv.	John		Chamberlain
1838 Un.	Charles C.	1814 Dick.	Jeremiah, D. D., Pres. of Oak-
1840 Un.	Samuel D.		[land Coll.
1841 Dick.	William B.	1825 Dick.	John, Mr., Prof. at Oakland Coll.
	Carrell	1826 Jeff.	James
1836 Un.	Benjamin	1836 Bro.	Charles
	Carroll		
1823 Jeff.	Daniel L., Mr. '28, D. D. at U.		
1834 Nash.	William H. [N. Y. '35.		

		Chamberlin
1835	Un.	James
1839	Un.	James F.
		Chambers
1809	U. N. C.	Maxwell, Mr., M. D.
1814	Dick.	William
1835	Jeff.	<i>Joseph H.</i> , Mr.
1836	N. J.	George
1839	N. J.	Benjamin
		Champlin
1834	Bro.	James T., Tut.
1839	U. N. Y.	Elbert H.
1840	Un.	Edward W.
1841	Yale	Edward D. O.
		Chandler
1826	Frank.	Daniel, Mr. '32.
1829	Frank.	Gray A., Mr.
1835	Nash.	John J.
1836	Dart.	John O.
1837	Bow.	—Theophilus P., Mr.
1839	Yale	William H.
		Chapin
1837	W. R.	Oliver N.
1837	Yale	Aaron L., Mr.
1838	Amb.	— <i>Horatio B.</i> , Mr.
1838	C. D. C.	Erastus M., Mr.
1838	Amb.	Dennis
		Chaplin
1833	C. D. C.	Adoniram J.
		Chapman
1823	U. N. C.	William S., Mr.
1834	Jeff.	Samuel T.
1835	Dart.	James, Mr.
1835	Ham.	Nathan R.
1836	Wms.	—Reuben A., Mr.
1837	Dart.	William R.
1839	Bow.	Calvin
1839	Ham.	Benjamin F.
1839	Ober.	Daniel
1839	Wat.	Isaac
1840	Wes.	Ulysses
		Chappell
1835	Rut.	Franklin, Mr.
		Chase
1833	Wes.	Daniel H.
1835	Dart.	Henry B., Mr.
1835	Wes.	— <i>Henry</i> , Mr.
1836	Wes.	Daniel H., Mr.
1839	Dart.	Charles C.
1839	Harv.	Pliny E.
1839	Bow.	Charles T.
1839	Wes.	Sidera
1841	Yale	Edmund P.
		Chauvent
1840	Yale	William
		Cheatham
1815	Nash.	Leonard P.
		Cheney
1836	Wms.	Hazen
1839	Dart.	Owen B.
1840	Mid.	Samuel W.
		Cherry
1800	U. N. C.	William
		Chesebrough
1835	Yale	Amos S., Mr.
		Chesnut
1835	N. J.	James
		Chester
1823	Frank.	Norman L.
		Chever
1840	Harv.	George F.
		Chichester
1840	Un.	Darwin
		Chidlaw
1833	Mia.	<i>Benjamin W.</i> , Mr. '39.
		Child
1836	Wat.	—James L., Mr.
1840	Un.	William C.
		Childress
1833	Nash.	George C.
		Childs
1836	N. J.	John A., Mr.
1840	Yale	Enoch L.
1841	Wms.	Timothy
		Chilton
1831	Nash.	— <i>John</i> , Mr.
		Chipman
1839	Mid.	—Samuel, Mr.
1839	Un.	Walter
		Chisholm
1836	Harv.	James
		Choate
1836	Dart.	Frederick W., Mr.
		Christian
1840	N. J.	Levi H.
		Christmas
'09, '30	W. Pa.	<i>J. S.</i> , Mr.
		Christy
1839	Harv.	George W.
		Church
1825	Jeff.	William, M. D.
1831	Bro.	Joseph M.
1837	N. J.	—Albert E., Mr.
1839	H.L.T.L.	Leroy
1841	Wash.	Samuel P.
		Churchill
1840	Harv.	Joseph M.
1841	Mia.	L. C.
		Chute
1840	Bow.	Benjamin P.
		Claiborne
1840	U. N. C.	Richard H.
		Claghorn
1836	Mid.	John E.
		Clancy
1825	U. N. C.	John D.
		Clap
1837	Harv.	Harvey E.
		Clapham
1814	Dick.	Josiah
		Clapp
1835	Un.	Caleb
1835	Wms.	Thornton W., Prof. Wash. Miss.
1837	Amb.	Alexander O.
1839	Amb.	Dexter
1841	Wms.	Luther
		Clark
1804	Frank.	Gibson, Mr.
1804	Frank.	—Elijah, Mr.
1805	Dick.	George, Mr.
1805	Dick.	John, Mr.
1807	Frank.	Benjamin
'09, '30	W. Pa.	William, Mr., M. D.
1823	U. N. C.	Henry S.
1831	C. D. C.	<i>James H.</i> , Mr.
1834	Mia.	Robert C.
1834	Mid.	<i>Josiah B.</i>
1835	Yale	Henry, Mr.
1835	Amb.	Clinton, Mr., Tut.
1835	Amb.	<i>Sereno D.</i> , Mr.
1835	Un.	Justus M.

1836	Yale	<i>Eli B.</i> , Mr.	Clift
1836	Dart.	David J.	1837 Wes. Smith
1836	Wms.	Theodore J.	1839 Amh. William A.
1836	Wes.	Davis W.	Clingman
1837	Yale	<i>Walter</i>	1832 U. N. C. Thomas L.
1837	N. J.	John W.	Clinton
1837	N. J.	James B.	1825 U. N. C. Richard S.
1837	Dart.	Jeremiah	Clisby
1837	Bow.	William H., Mr.	1836 Wms. George
1837	Amh.	Lewis F.	Clokey
1837	Amh.	Stephen W.	1822 Jeff. <i>Joseph</i> , Mr. '39.
1837	Wms.	<i>Solomon</i>	Clopton
1838	Yale	Lotus C.	1809 U. N. C. <i>Abner W.</i> , Mr., Tut.
1838	Yale	Perkins K., Mr.	1841 C. D. C. S. C.
1838	Dick.	Rufus W., Mr.	Cloud
1838	Jeff.	Albert B., Mr.	1830 Jeff. John
1838	Un.	Robert	Cluff
1838	Dart.	Elias	1839 Jeff. P. P.
1838	Ham.	Nelson	Coakley
1838	Ham.	Erastus	1836 Rut. George W., Mr.
1838	Ham.	Henry A.	Cobb
1838	Ham.	—Aaron, Mr.	1823 Frank. William B.
1839	Dart.	Daniel	1828 Frank. Edmund B.
1839	Dart.	James B.	1830 Frank. —Edmund, Mr.
1839	Amh.	Spencer S.	1834 Frank. Thomas M.
1839	Wes.	Lester M.	1834 Frank. Howell, Mr.
1839	Wes.	Davis W., Mr.	1838 N. J. Henry S.
1839	Mid.	Gorham B.	1841 Frank. T.
1840	Un.	George W.	Cobean
1840	Amh.	Sumner	1814 Dick. Thomas B., M. D., Penn.
1840	Yale	—John, Mr.	Coburn
1841	W. Pa.	Hervy H.	1837 Ham. Alexander
1841	U. N. C.	William I.	1838 Yale John B.
		Clarke	1838 Amh. David N.
1801	U. N. C.	William M.	1839 Wat. Stephen
1810	Jeff.	<i>Joseph</i> , D. D.	1841 Amh. Edwin
1826	U. N. C.	Henry T., Mr. '32.	1841 Wat. Alonzo
1830	Jeff.	George W.	1841 Wat. Samuel W.
1831	Jeff.	David D.	Cochran
1834	Wat.	<i>Ivory</i> , Mr.	1824 Dick. William P., Mr.
1836	N. J.	William B., Mr.	1825 Jeff. J. B., Mr., M. D.
1836	Bro.	Samuel	1825 Dart. Sylvester
1837	Wms.	<i>Edward</i>	1839 Ober. Samuel D.
1837	Harv.	Manlius S.	1839 Ober. William
1837	Ham.	Henry S.	Cochrane
1838	Harv.	Nicholas A.	1831 Mia. William R.
1838	N. J.	Edward S.	1841 Un. —Charles B., B. A.
1841	Yale	William H.	Cocke
1841	Yale	Charles H.	1827 Frank. Nathaniel W.
		Clawson	1833 Mia. Richard H.
1838	N. J.	William S.	1840 C. D. C. Charles L.
1840	N. J.	J. D.	Coddington
		Claxton	1837 U. N. Y. J. S.
1838	Yale	<i>Robert B.</i>	Codman
		Claybaugh	1840 Harv. —John, D. D.
1822	Ham.	<i>Joseph</i> , Mr. '27.	Codwise
		Clayton	1823 Dick. Alexander B., Mr.
1804	Frank.	Augustine S., Mr.	Coe
1827	Frank.	Augustine S., Mr.	1812 Jeff. James
1827	Frank.	George R., Mr.	1832 W. R. Silas
1833	Frank.	Philip, Mr.	1837 Yale <i>David B.</i> , Mr. Tut.
1838	Frank.	E.	1837 Yale Frederick A., Mr.
		Cleaveland	1838 Yale Samuel G., Mr.
1837	Bow.	George W.	1839 Wes. Jonathan
1840	Bow.	John A.	Coffey
1840	Bow.	Nathan S.	1840 Dick. George A.
		Clemens	Coffin
'09,'30	W. Pa.	J. W., Mr., M. D.	1836 Dart. Nehemiah C., Mr.
1841	W. Pa.	Sherrard	1837 Bow. John R., Mr.
		Clement	1837 Un. Owen T.
1840	U. N. C.	R. Alexander	1839 Harv. William S.
		Cleveland	
1835	Un.	Henry B.	

		Condit
1836	Dart.	Jeff. Ira
	Cogswell	Philip
1837	U.N.Y.—Jonathan,	D. D.
1838	Dart.	Elliot C.
	Coit	Cone
1837	Yale	William
	Colby	Frank. —F. H., Mr.
1835	Wat.	Richard G.
1836	Dart.	Daniel E., Mr.
1836	Dart.	Stoddard B., Mr. and at Mid.
1837	Dart.	—Moses F., Mr., M. D. [40.
1838	Dart.	James K.
	Colclough	Congar
1840	Yale	Bagenal
	Colcord	Conger
1841	Wat.	John W.
	Cole	1837 N. J. David
1834	Bro.	George
1839	Un.	William H.
1840	Mia.	E. P.
1840	Ober.	Benjamin
	Colegate	1840 N. J. John
1833	C. D. C.	James
	Coleman	Conkey
1808	U. N. C.	John, M. D.
1824	U. N. C.	Henry E.
1833	Mid.	—Lyman, Mr. and at Yale.
	Coles	1836 Amh. —Ithamar, Mr.
1836	U. N. Y.	E. F.
	Colgrove	1837 Mid. William H.
1839	H.L.T.I.	Peter
	Collet	Conklin
1811	Dick.	Benjamin
1830	Mia.	William R., Mr. '38.
	Collier	1835 Wms. Elias V. B.
1835	Un.	Henry M.
1836	Harv.	1838 N. J. Elijah W.
	Collins	1838 U. N. Y. H. H.
1825	C. D. C.	1840 Ham. Oliver P.
1835	Dart.	1841 Un. T.
1837	Wes.	Conkling
1839	Ham.	1835 N. J. James C.
1841	Dick.	1836 Un. Cornelius S.
	Colmery	Connelly
'09, '30	W. Pa.	1809, '30 W. Pa. H., Mr.
1840	W. Pa.	Conner
	Colt	1835 Dart. Phineas S., M. D., Phil.
1838	Un.	1840 Dart. John P.
	Colton	Conover
1835	Yale	1840 Mia. B. W.
1835	U.N.Y.—Chauncy,	Conrad
1840	Yale	1839 H.L.T.I. Peter
1841	Yale	Converse
	Colwell	1835 Mid. Bushrod W.
1819	Jeff.	1839 Wes. Waldo F.
1839	N. J.	Conway
	Comfort	1840 N. J. T. Howard
1836	N. J.	Cook
	Comings	1815 Nash. William A.
1836	Wat.	1826 Nash. George W.
1838	Ober.	1829 Jeff. H., D. D.
	Comstock	1836 Harv. Daniel
1838	Wash.	1836 Frank. Andrew J.
1839	Ham.	1836 Rut. Edward, Mr.
	—Calvert, Mr.	1837 Yale Elisha W.
	Conant	1838 N. J. Lewis C.
1836	Amh.	1838 Wms. —Russel S., Mr.
1837	Dart.	1841 Amh. George
1838	Ober.	1841 Un. James H.
	Comstock	1841 Jeff. Isaac M.
1838	Wash.	Cooke
1839	Ham.	1812 Dick. Colin
	—Calvert, Mr.	1827 Nash. Wilds K.
	Conant	1836 Dart. Henry H.
1836	Amh.	1836 N. J. Mordecai
1837	Dart.	1833 Mid. Philo G.
1837	—Liba, Mr., A. B. at Bro.	1837 Yale George W.
1839	Dart.	1838 Wes. Edward, Mr. and at Dick. '41.
	Conant	Cookson
1835	Wat.	1835 Wat. —John, Mr.
	Comings	Cooley
1836	Wat.	1841 Wms. Orramel W.
1838	Ober.	Coolidge
	Comstock	1838 Harv. James I. T.
1838	Wash.	Coon
1839	Ham.	1819 Jeff. Adam
	—Calvert, Mr.	1827 Jeff. Jacob, '31.
	Conant	1832 Jeff. James I.
1836	Amh.	
1837	Dart.	
1839	Dart.	

		Cooper		Cox
1792	Dick.	— <i>Robert, D. D., N. J.</i> 1763.	1808	Frank. <i>Swepson</i>
1798	Dick.	John	1825	Jeff. <i>William, Mr.</i> '30.
1834	Jeff.	<i>Joseph T., Mr.</i> '38.	1835	Yale Christopher C., Mr.
1835	Jeff.	<i>Jonathan K.</i>	1835	Wat. — <i>Francis A., D.D., LL. D., Glas-</i>
1836	N. J.	<i>William H.</i>	1836	<i>Bow.</i> — <i>Gershon F., Mr.</i> [gow, Scot.
1836	Jeff.	<i>S.</i>	1838	U. N. Y. A. C., Mr.
1836	C. D. C.	<i>William B., Mr.</i>	1839	U. N. Y. Samuel H.
1837	Frank.	<i>G.</i>		Coyle
1838	Yale	<i>William F.</i>	1829	Jeff. William C., Mr. '35.
1839	Un.	<i>Edward</i>		Cozad
		Copeland	'09, '30	W. Pa. <i>J.</i>
1840	Bow.	<i>Adoniram J.</i>		Cozzens
1841	Un.	<i>Jonathan</i>	1837	Ham. Henry H.
		Corbin		Crabb
1833	Yale	<i>Almon D., Mr.</i>	1834	Mia. John M.
1839	Yale	<i>William B.</i>		Craddock
		Cornell	1838	U. N. C. Charles I. F., M. D.
1838	Rut.	<i>James A. H.</i>		Craft
1838	Rut.	<i>John F.</i>	1813	Dick. James F., Mr.
1841	Rut.	<i>William A.</i>		Crafts
		Cornish	1836	Un. John J.
1835	Wash.	<i>Andrew H.</i>	1840	Harv. William A.
1839	Wash.	<i>John H.</i>		Cragin
		Cornwall	1837	Amb. Charles H.
1839	Wash.	<i>Nathaniel O.</i>		Craig
1840	Wms.	<i>Augustus</i>	1795	Dick. <i>Abraham</i>
		Corry	1816	U. N. C. James A., Mr., M. D.
1826	Mia.	<i>William M., Mr.</i> '34.	1829	U. N. C. Burton
		Cory		Craighead
1838	N. J.	<i>Jonathan</i>	1826	Dick. Thomas, Mr.
		Corvenhoven	1832	Nash. —David, Mr.
1841	Rut.	<i>John J.</i>	1832	Nash. Joseph E.
		Cosby	1836	W. Pa. <i>Richard, Mr.</i>
1833	Frank.	<i>James C., Mr.</i>	1841	Jeff. John B.
		Cossitt		Cram
1841	W. Pa.	<i>David B. C.</i>	1837	N. J. Henry W.
		Cotton		Cramer
'09, '30	W. Pa.	<i>Henry, M. D.</i>	1838	Un. William E.
1838	Mari.	<i>John T.</i>	1840	Un. J. N.
		Coulter		Cranch
1819	Jeff.	<i>John</i>	1826	C. D. C. John
1831	Jeff.	<i>James W.</i>	1826	C. D. C. Edward P.
1839	Jeff.	<i>James</i>	1831	C. D. C. Christopher P.
1840	Jeff.	<i>Samuel L.</i>		Crandal
		Councilman	1840	Un. <i>Uberto</i>
1839	Yale	<i>John T.</i>		Crane
		Coursen	1832	Mia. William E.
1837	U. N. Y.	<i>W. A.</i>	1833	W. Pa. <i>Nathaniel M., Mr.</i>
		Courts	1835	N. J. James, Mr.
1823	U. N. C.	<i>Daniel W., Mr.</i> '32.	1836	C. D. C. William C., Mr.
		Covel	1836	Un. Horace M.
1835	Wes.	— <i>James, Mr.</i>	1838	Yale James B.
		Covell	1838	Un. A. Judson
1837	Un.	<i>Stephen T.</i>	1839	N. J. Abram W.
1840	N. J.	<i>Edward M.</i>	1839	N. J. Edward
		Covington	1840	N. J. John J.
1834	U. N. C.	<i>Harrison W., Tut.</i>		Crary
		Cowan	1841	Un. Beebe D.
1809	U. N. C.	<i>William I., Mr.</i> '15.		Crawford
1821	U. N. C.	<i>Robert H.</i>	1789	Dick. James
1825	Jeff.	<i>John F., Mr.</i> '30.	1799	U. N. C. William D.
		Cowdrey	1823	Frank. —George, Mr.
1826	C. D. C.	<i>William D., Mr.</i> '31.	1824	Frank. —WILLIAM H., Mr., LL. D., Sen. [in Cong., Min. to France, Sec. of War and Treas.
		Cowles		
1818	Jeff.	<i>Salmon</i>	1826	Jeff. James
1826	Frank.	<i>John A.</i>	1827	U. N. C. William D.
1836	Yale	<i>Edward P., Mr.</i>	1829	Frank. Nathaniel M., Mr.
1837	Yale	<i>James</i>	1830	Jeff. Lorman
1841	Un.	<i>Augustus W.</i>	1831	Bro. Luther
			1832	Frank. William H., Mr.

1836 Rut.	John B., Mr.	Culbert
1836 Wms.	<i>Robert</i>	1841 U. N. Y. William A. M.
1840 Mia.	B.	Culbertson
1840 Nash.	—Peter, Mr.	1807 Jeff. James
1841 Jeff.	T. M.	1822 Jeff. James, Mr.
	Creasey	1824 Dick. James, Mr., M. D., Penn.
1835 Bow.	George W., Mr.	1829 Jeff. —Isaac, M. D.
	Creecy	Culver
1835 U. N. C.	Richard B.	1836 Un. Stephen
	Creigh	Cumming
1788 Dick.	Thomas, Mr.	1804 Frank. —Ebenezer H., Mr. and at N. J.
1792 Dick.	John, Mr.	1820 Frank. —Francis, Mr., D. D. [1811.
1828 Dick.	Thomas, Mr.	Cummings
1830 Dick.	Alfred, Mr.	1839 Dart. Cyrus
	Creighton	1840 Wes. Joseph
1795 Dick.	William	Cummins
	Crenshaw	1799 Dick. Charles, Mr., D. D., St. John's
1833 U. N. C.	William M., Mr., M. D.	1834 Jeff. J. D. [Coll.
	Crichton	1835 Harv. Francis
1836 U. N. C.	James E., M. D.	1838 N. J. James S. L.
	Crispell	'09, '30 W. Pa. Richard, Mr., M. D.
1839 Rut.	Cornelius E.	1841 W. Pa. Cyrus
	Criswell	1841 Dick. George D.
1835 Jeff.	E.	Cunningham
	Critchfield	1789 Dick. —_____, B. A.
1839 Jeff.	R.	1805 Jeff. James
	Crocker	1823 Jeff. John K., Mr. '33.
1839 Un.	A. B.	1824 Jeff. William
1840 Nash.	—Eben L., Mr.	1826 Mia. —Joseph P., Mr.
	Crockett	1826 Mia. —Charles M., Mr.
1840 Amh.	George K.	1827 Frank. —Robert, Mr., D. D.
	Crooks	1834 W. Pa. H., Mr.
1820 Jeff.	Robert	1837 Frank. J.
1840 Dick.	George R.	1838 N. J. James H.
	Croom	1839 W. Pa. J. D.
1815 U. N. C.	Isaac, Mr.	1840 U. N. C. John W.
1817 U. N. C.	Hardy B., Mr.	1840 W. Pa. Alexander
1821 U. N. C.	Bryan S., Mr.	Curran
1826 U. N. C.	Richard	1827 Jeff. William, Mr. '35, Prof.
	Crosby	1834 W. Pa. Richard, Mr.
1834 U. N. Y.	Robert R., Mr. '39.	Currey
1835 U. N. Y.	Clarkson F.	1836 Nash. Richard
1835 Bow.	Josiah, Mr.	1839 Nash. Algernon S.
	Cross	Currie
1836 N. J.	William C.	1840 U. N. C. Daniel B.
1838 Amh.	Moses K.	1840 U. N. C. Shelby S.
1839 H.L.T.I.	Edmund B.	Currin
1841 H.L.T.I.	Samuel	1834 Nash. Robert S.
	Crossfield	Curry
1838 Un.	Chauncey	1837 Wes. Daniel, Mr.
	Crothers	Curtis
1836 Mia.	John M.	1835 Un. Alexander H.
	Crowe	1835 Wms. Lucius Q.
1836 Mia.	—John F., D. D.	1836 Dart. Benjamin W.
	Crowell	1836 Un. Lupton W.
1840 Wes.	Loranus	1839 Bow. —Thomas, D. D.
	Crowningshield	1839 Ham. Gold T.
1836 Harv.	Edward A., Mr.	1840 Yale. William B.
	Crift	Curtiss
1836 Harv.	Samuel B.	1836 Yale Dan C., Mr.
	Cruikshank	Curwen
1837 Rut.	—John C., Mr.	1841 Yale John
	Crumb	Cushing
1840 Un.	Caleb B.	1829 Mia. Courtland C., Mr. '36.
	Crump	1837 Wash. John T.
1836 Yale	William C.	1838 Harv. Abner L.
	Cruttenden	Cushman
1841 Un.	David H.	1825 C. D. C. Robert W., Mr. and at Dick. '29.
	Culberson	1836 Un. Edward F.
1841 Frank.	I.	1837 Mid. Rufus C.
		1840 Amh. George F.

Cuthbert	D'Aubignie
1838 U. N. C. Green M.	1838 N. J. — <i>J. J. Merle</i> , D. D.
Cutlar	Davenport
1821 U. N. C. Frederick C., M. D.	1836 Mid. —Barzillai, Mr.
Cutler	1837 Yale Philip A.
1835 Col. — <i>Benjamin C.</i> , D. D.	1840 U. N. Y. J. A.
1837 Bow. John L.	Daves.
1839 Yale Rufus P.	1836 Yale James M.
1840 Amb. Joseph	Davidson
Cuyler	1792 Dick. Samuel
1829 Frank. John M.	1795 Dick. <i>Patrick</i> , Mr.
1837 Frank. T.	1823 U. N. C. George F., Mr.
Dabney	1828 Dick. <i>Robert</i> , Mr.
1839 N. J. Albert	1829 Dick. James K.
1839 Frank. W.	1835 N. J. Isaac S., Mr.
Daboll	1836 Harv. Herman E.
1835 Wes. —Nathan, Mr.	1836 U. N. Y. Robert F., Mr.
Dagg	1841 Yale David B.
1831 C.D.C. — <i>John L.</i> , Mr.	Davie
Daggett	1811 U.N.C.—*William R., LL. D. at N. J. [76, Mr., Min. to France.
1839 Yale David L.	1825 Dick. <i>John T. M.</i> , Mr.
Dale	Davies
1824 Frank. A. B., Mr.	1822 U. N. C. <i>John L.</i>
1837 Harv. William J.	1822 U. N. C. <i>William B.</i>
Dales	Davis
1835 Un. John B.	1794 Dick. <i>Henry L.</i> , D. D., Pres. St. John.
Dall	1807 U. N. C. Stephen, M. D.
1837 Harv. Charles H. A.	1808 Frank. Charles M.
Dame	1817 U. N. C. Gooderum, M. D.
1835 Bow. <i>Charles</i> , Mr.	1822 U. N. C. <i>Thomas F.</i>
1838 Harv. William A.	1826 C. D. C. Charles W., M. D.
1840 Dart. John T.	1828 Jeff. Levi, Mr. '33.
Dameron	1829 Dick. William H.
1840 Mia. Robert C.	1829 Jeff. — <i>Reuben</i> , Mr.
Damon	1833 Nash. <i>John L. S.</i>
1836 Amb. Samuel C.	1834 Jeff. <i>James</i> , Mr. '33.
Dana	1835 N. J. <i>George L. L.</i>
1837 Harv. Richard H.	1835 Yale John
1837 Dart. Charles S.	1835 Yale Samuel R., Mr.
1838 Yale Edmund L.	1835 Wes. — <i>George F.</i> , D. D.
1838 Bow. Edward A.	1836 Yale Josiah G.
1839 Dart. Sylvester	1836 Wat. — <i>George</i> , Mr.
Dancy	1837 Harv. William
1802 U. N. C. Francis L.	1837 Harv. William A.
1830 Nash. John W.	1837 Wash. Sheldon
1831 Nash. David M.	1838 Harv. Wendell T.
1831 Nash. Francis W.	1838 Dart. George A.
1836 Nash. Francis	1838 U. N. C. <i>George R.</i>
1841 U. N. C. John S.	1838 N. J. Joseph H.
1841 U. N. C. Leonidas L.	1839 Harv. Moses
1841 U. N. C. William F.	1839 N. J. Charles O.
Dandridge	1839 Bow. Franklin
1836 N. J. Philip P.	1839 Bow. John W.
1838 N. J. Alexander S.	1839 C. D. C. Samuel P.
Danforth	1840 Harv. Charles G.
1839 Harv. Joseph L.	1840 Nash. Samuel W.
1840 Un. George F.	1840 H.L.T.I. Ebenezer I.
Daniel	1841 Nash. John E.
1803 U. N. C. Chesley, Mr.	1841 Un. John K.
1816 U. N. C. Nathaniel	Davison
1821 U. N. C. John R. I., Mr.	1838 Un. Clement M.
Daniels	Dawes
1840 Ham. David I.	1835 Yale Howland
1841 Wes. Morgan R.	1839 Harv. Thomas
Darling	1839 Yale Henry L.
1835 Wms. Henry G., Mr.	Dawson
1836 Wms. Samuel D.	1816 Frank. William C., Mr. '24.
1836 Yale Thomas, Mr.	1837 Yale Arnold V.
Darrah	1839 W. Pa. E. B.
1840 N. J. James A.	Day
	1835 N. J. James L., Mr.
	1836 Yale Horatio, Mr.

1836 U. N. Y.	Francis L., Mr.	Deshon
1837 Yale	Thomas M., Mr.	1840 Yale Aegid H.
1837 C. D. C.	Hartly W.	Devens
1838 Un.	Fayette G.	1838 Harv. Charles
1839 Yale	Thomas	1840 Harv. Arthur L.
1840 Yale	Charles	Devereaux
1841 Amh.	Isaac	1818 U.N.C. —Thomas P., Mr. and at Yale, '17.
Dayton		Devereux
1836 Yale	Ralph	1840 Yale John
1838 Un.	Isaac	1841 Wms. Alvin
Dean		Dews
1834 Mid.	Miron R.	1824 U. N. C. Thomas
1835 Un.	Seneca	Dewey
1836 Un.	Frederick	1837 Dart. Nathaniel W.
1839 Harv.	Enos W.	1840 Harv. —Charles A., LL. D.
1841 Yale	Gilbert	1840 Wms. Francis H.
Dearborn		1840 Ober. William
1839 Dart.	Joseph F.	De Witt
Dederick		1838 Rut. John
1835 Un.	Simeon	Dexter
1835 Un.	Reuben	1838 Harv. William P.
1838 Un.	John W.	1840 Yale Henry M.
Deems		Dey
1839 Dick.	Charles M. F.	1840 Un. A. H.
Defendorf		Deyoe
1839 U. N. Y.	G.	1839 Un. Ephraim
De Forest		De Zong
1839 Amh.	Henry G.	1840 Wash. Edward
De Graffenreid		Dibble
1828 Frank.	L. L.	1838 Mid. William F.
1834 Nash.	Francis	1841 Un. Thomas M.
De Groot		Dickenson
1840 Un.	Henry W.	1839 Wms. Edward A.
Delano		Dickerson
1836 Amh.	John A., Mr.	1836 N. J. John H.
1840 Amh.	Charles	1836 Wat. Jonathan G.
Delavan		Dickey
1836 Yale	Edward C., Mr.	1816 Jeff. Hugh
Delk		1824 Dick. John M., Mr.
1841 U. N. C.	James A.	1826 Jeff. John
Demarest		1831 Mia. Theophilus L.
1837 Rut.	David B.	1835 Dart. David, Mr.
Deming		1835 Jeff. —John, Mr.
1836 Yale	Henry C., Mr.	Dickinson
1837 Yale	William S.	1814 Dick. Festus
1837 Un.	Friend A.	1827 Nash. David W.
Denio		1837 Un. E. F.
1838 Wms.	Cole H.	1837 Amh. Frederick
Denison		1837 Amh. Joel L.
1838 Dick.	Charles, Mr.	1838 C.D.C. —E. W., Mr.
1840 Dick.	George B.	1839 Amh. Daniel S.
1840 Dick.	Henry M.	1841 Amh. Noadiah S.
1840 Wes.	Joseph	1841 Yale Flavel A.
1841 Yale	Henry W.	Dickson
Dennison		1823 U. N. C. James H., M. D.
1835 Mia.	William	1837 Jeff. Cyrus
Denny		1839 Jeff. George M.
1758 Dick.	David, Mr.	1839 Un. Hugh S.
1813 Dick.	Harmar	1841 U. N. C. Robert D.
1814 Dick.	William H., M. D., Penn.	Diefendorf
1827 Dick.	Daniel, Mr.	1838 Wes. Benjamin I., Mr.
Dent		Diefendorff
1836 Yale	Henry H., Mr.	1838 Yale Sanders
De Puy		Dillahunty
1835 Rut.	Ephraim	1841 Nash. —Edmund, Mr.
De Rosset		Dillon
1816 U. N. C.	Moses I., M. D.	1835 Col. Romaine
1824 U. N. C.	Armand I., M. D.	Dillworth
		1823 Jeff. Robert

		Donaldson
1835	Yale Theodore	1818 U. N. C. Robert
1840	Wms. Oliver	1835 Jeff. <i>Alexander, Mr.</i>
	Dinsmore	1837 Jeff. John
1836	W. Pa. James	1839 Un. John
1839	W. Pa. Alexander W.	1841 Jeff. David
	Dinwiddie	1841 Jeff. W. M.
1830	Jeff. John L.	Done
	Dirickson	1835 Jeff. John W., Mr.
1841	Wms. Levin L.	1838 Jeff. —J. H.
	Disbrow	Donelson
1839	Un. Charles H.	1813 Nash. Lemuel
	Disosway	1828 Nash. John
1833	Wes. —Gabriel P., Mr., B. A. at Col.	1835 Nash. Alexander
1838	Wes. —Cornelius R., Mr., B. A. at Col.	Donnald
	Diver	1838 Frank. R.
1839	Jeff. Charles F.	Donnan
	Dix	1827 Nash. Peter
1841	Un. Asa T.	Donnell
	Dixon	1807 U. N. C. John R., Mr. '11.
1833	Bro. Nathan F.	1825 U. N. C. Washington, M. D.
1837	Ham. Joseph R.	1836 Bow. Jotham, Mr., M. D.
1839	Un. John	1839 U. N. C. Richard S.
	Doak	Donoko
1832	U. N. C. Daniel G.	1820 U. N. C. Charles D., Mr. '26.
	Doane	Doolittle
1841	Wash. George P.	1836 Yale Edgar J., Mr.
	Dobbin	1836 Amh. Charles A., Mr.
1832	U. N. C. James C.	1836 Mid. Louis
	Dobbins	1839 Mid. John J.
1831	Frank. John M., Mr.	1841 Mid. —Charles, Mr.
	Dobie	Doremus
1835	Mid. David	1836 U. N. Y. J. E. C.
	Dod	Dorland
1838	N. J. William A.	1841 Mid. Lucas
	Dodd	Dorr
1835	U. N. Y. Daniel, Mr.	1835 Harv. <i>Theodore H.</i>
1837	N. J. Moses W.	Dorwin
1837	Un. Thomas C.	1840 Un. Luther J.
1838	Yale Albert	Dossey
	Dodge	1831 C. D. C. Alonzo B. C.
1833	U. N. Y. Henry S., Mr.	Doty
1835	N. J. Alexander H.	1835 Rut. Elihu
1835	Yale John V., Mr.	1836 Jeff. Edmund S.
1836	N. J. Robert P.	1836 Jeff. James C.
1839	C. D. C. Henry W.	1838 Un. Joseph M.
1840	Yale Richard V.	Doubleday
1840	U. N. Y. Robert	1838 Yale William T.
1841	Wms. Charles	1840 Yale John M.
	Dodson	Dougherty
1835	U. N. C. Charles R., M. D.	1825 Frank. William, Mr.
	Doeg	1829 Frank. —Robert, Mr.
1836	Un. Robert	1831 C. D. C. Robert J.
	Dohrman	1840 Jeff. Robert W.
1830	Jeff. Arnold H.	Douglas
	Doig	1838 Mid. James M.
1837	Un. James R.	1840 Yale John W.
	Dole	1841 Jeff. Ralph
1835	Bow. Ebenezer, Mr.	Douglass
1836	Bow. Daniel	1807 Jeff. John
1836	Bow. Nathan	1827 Nash. George L.
1838	Yale George T.	1834 U. N. Y. —James, LL.D.
1840	Bow. Isaiah	1835 Rut. Robert L.
1840	Rut. A. P.	1836 Bro. John G.
	Doll	1839 Mid. David S. F.
1838	Jeff. Jacob	1841 Jeff. Ralph
	Donald	Dow
1795	Dick. Samuel	1794 Dick. Alexander
1826	Jeff. John	1840 Wms. —Daniel, D. D., Mr., Yale.
1839	Mia. David K., Mr.	1841 Wes. Caleb

Dowdney		1840 Mia. John H.
1841 U. N. Y.— <i>John</i> , Mr. Dowe		1841 Jeff. James C.
1840 Un. Harvey A.		Dundass
Dowling		1836 W. Pa. <i>J. R.</i> , Mr.
1834 Bro. — <i>John</i> , Mr. Downer		Dungan
1833 Dart. Jason		1836 W. Pa. James, Mr.
1841 Yale John C. Downey		Dunham
1798 Dick. William, M. D., Penn.		1836 Frank. Josiah W.
1836 U. N. C. John A., Mr., M. D. Downing		1838 Un. Hercules R.
1834 Bro. Joshua W. 1838 Yale Lemuel T., Mr.		Dunkel
Downs		1836 Yale John L.
1840 Ham. John V. Dowse		Dunkin
1836 Amh. Edmund Drake		1839 Yale —Christopher, Mr. and at Harv.
1821 U. N. C. Nicholas I., M. D.		Dunlap
1834 Mid. Cyrus B., Mr.		1806 Jeff. James, Mr., D. D.
1838 Rut. Francis T. Drinkwater		1807 Jeff. William, Mr.
1840 Wat. Arthur S. Drummond		1836 Mia. Alexander
1836 Bow. James, Mr. Dubois		1839 Bow. John
1839 Un. John 1840 Rut. J. H.		1840 Un. —Thomas, B. A.
Dubose		Dunleavy
1838 Mia. Virgil M. Dubuar		1790 Dick. Francis
1839 Un. James Dubuison		Dunlop
1829 Jeff. Charles, Mr. '34, Pres. Jeff. Col. Dudley		1812 Dick. James, Mr.
1833 W. R. Roswell		Dunn
1838 Yale Lewis J., Mr., Tut.		1826 U. N. C. William, Mr. '36, M. D.
1839 Dart. Elbridge G.		1835 Yale —William M., Mr.
1839 Yale Martin		1837 Bow. Joseph E. F.
1840 U. N. C. William H. H. Duff		Dunnell
1839 Mia. Jackson		1836 Bro. Thomas L.
1839 Jeff. John W. Duffield		Dunning
1837 Yale George, Mr. Dugan		1836 Amh. Alva G., Mr.
1792 Dick. George Dukes		1837 Bow. Andrew
1837 N. J. Joseph H. Dulany		1839 Un. Benjamin F.
1829 U. N. C. Thomas W. Dulles		Dunwody
1839 Yale Joseph H. Dunbar		1836 Yale James B.
1824 Dick. John R. W., Mr., M. D., Penn. [Prof. Was. Univ. Balt.		Dupont
1835 N. J. —Robert, Mr. 1838 Dart. Daniel C.		1826 Frank. C. H.
Duncan		Durand
1787 Dick. Robert, Mr. 1788 Dick. James, Mr.		1836 Yale Frederick L.
1800 Dick. Jesse		Duryea
1805 Dick. Stephen		1835 Un. Benjamin F.
1808 Dick. Samuel P.		Duryee
1826 Dick. —†Thomas, L. L. D.		1838 Un. Isaac G.
1828 Nash. —Thomas A., Mr.		Dutton
1836 N. J. James M. 1837 Mia. Robert		1837 Yale Aaron R., Mr.
		1337 Yale Thomas R.
		1838 Yale Chester
		1840 Wash. George
		Duyckinck
		1835 Col. Evert A.
		Dwight
		1831 Frank. Theodore M., Mr.
		1835 Yale Edmund, Mr.
		1835 Wes. Holden, Mr.
		1835 Amh. John
		1835 Ham. Benjamin W., Mr., Tut.
		1837 Wes. Lewis
		1838 Yale Edward S.
		1840 Ham. Theodore W.
		1840 Yale John B.
		D'Wolf
		1831 Bro. William F., Mr. '35.
		1833 Bro. —John J., M. D., and at Harv.
		Dyer
		1830 Frank. Thomas W.
		1833 Bro. Ebenezer P.
		1834 Frank. John R.
		1836 U.N.Y.—John, D. D.

Eacker	
1835 Un.	Mitchell
1841 Un.	William E.
Eager	
1838 N. J.	John M.
1841 Mari.	Henry I.
Eagle	
1837 Un.	William H.
Eagleson	
1829 Jeff.	John
Eakin	
1840 Nash.	John R.
Eakins	
1829 Jeff.	William, Mr. '34.
Earl	
1837 N. J.	Mark A.
Earle	
1832 Bro.	Henry
1839 Jeff.	Alexander M.
1840 Jeff.	Archibald B.
1840 Jeff.	George
Early	
1803 Frank.	Henry
Eastburn	
1835 Col.	Manton, D.D., B.A., '17, Mr. '20.
Eastland	
1827 Nash.	Davis
Eastman	
1835 Amh.	David, Mr.
1836 Dart.	George B.
1839 Dart.	George N.
1841 Amh.	Sandford
Eaton	
1802 Jeff.	Johnson
1825 Jeff.	—Johnston, Mr.
1825 U.N.C.	—John H., Sen. in Cong., Sec. of [War, Min. to Spain.
1829 U. N. C.	William, Mr.
1835 Un.	Jeremiah S.
1836 Jeff.	—Charles, Mr.
1836 Yale	William H.
1837 Yale	William P., Mr.
1837 Jeff.	William
1837 Dart.	William L.
1839 Dart.	Horace
1840 Un.	Myron C.
1841 Amh.	Joseph
Eberle	
1829 Jeff.	Richard, Mr., M. D.
1829 Jeff.	John
Echols	
1840 Frank.	J.
Eckley	
1839 Harv.	Joseph S.
Eddy	
1831 Bro.	William H.
1834 Bro.	Samuel
1835 Wms.	—Chauncy, Mr.
1838 Amh.	Nathanael
1840 Un.	Sherman
Edgar	
1834 Nash.	—John T., D. D.
1835 Nash.	Andrew H.
1835 N. J.	Edward B., Mr.
1836 Nash.	Samuel M.
1836 N. J.	John M.
1836 Col.	Newbold
1836 Ham.	—John, D. D., Prof.
1838 U.N.Y.	—C., Mr.
Edmiston	
1823 Nash.	Nicholas P.
Edwards	
1792 Dick.	Haden
1830 U. N. C.	John H., M. D.
1835 C. D. C.	Robert G.
1838 Yale	Benjamin S., Mr.
1838 Wms.	William N.
1839 Dart.	Abraham F.
1839 Yale	Eugene
1839 N. J.	Jesse
1840 Yale	Jonathan
1840 N. J.	Jonathan
1840 Ober.	Joseph S.
1841 Yale	Henry
Effinger	
1837 Mia.	Michael
Eggleston	
1831 W. R.	Nelson, Mr.
1840 Yale	Nathaniel H.
Eichelberger	
1826 Dick.	Lewis, Mr.
Elder	
1840 Mia.	John
1841 Jeff.	Joshua
Eldredge	
1839 Yale	Charles S.
Eldridge	
1835 Yale	—Charles, M. D.
1841 Yale	Azariah
Eldridge	
1837 Jeff.	George M.
Elile	
1839 Un.	George
Eliot	
1825 C. D. C.	Thomas D., Mr.
1829 C. D. C.	William G.
1835 Harv.	John H., Mr.
1839 Harv.	Samuel
Ellas	
1835 Un.	Francis S.
Ellerbe	
1823 U. N. C.	John C.
Elliot	
1830 Frank.	A. B., Mr.
1837 N. J.	Charles
1839 Yale	Augustus G.
1840 U. N. Y.	Henry B.
1841 Jeff.	Edward T.
1841 Un.	Samuel H.
Elliott	
1808 Dick.	David, Mr., D. D. at Jeff. '35,
1822 U. N. C.	John
1826 U. N. C.	Henry B., Mr. '32. [Pres. Wash.
1830 Mia.	Ebenezer N.
1836 Wash.	James H.
1836 W. Pa.	Thomas H., Mr.
1840 Wes.	—Charles, D. D.
Ellis	
1835 Wms.	James H.
1838 Harv.	Rufus
1839 Harv.	Charles M.
1839 Wms.	Wyley R.
1840 Un.	Joseph C. C.
1841 U. N. C.	John W.
Elliston	
1833 Nash.	William R.
Ellsworth	
1836 Yale	Pinekney W., Mr.
1838 Un.	Perry G.
1838 U.N.Y.	—William W., LL. D.
Elmendorf	
1836 Rut.	Anthony, Mr.

1840	Rut.	J. S.
1841	Un.	James
	Elmer	
1840	Un.	Nathaniel
	Eltinge	
1835	Rut.	Edmund
1839	Rut.	—Wilhelm, D. D.
	Ely	
1833	Nash.	George
1836	Yale	William D., Mr., Tut.
1836	Amh.	Alfred B., Mr.
1841	Amh.	Richard
	Emerson	
1835	Wat.	Oliver
1836	Bow.	Thomas P.
1838	Amh.	Charles
1838	Dart.	Benjamin F. C.
1840	Wms.	Charles N.
1841	Yale	Joseph
	Emery	
1823	Jeff.	Boyd
1823	Jeff.	Boyd
1836	Dart.	Stephen M.
1836	Bow.	George F., Mr.
	Emory	
1841	Dick.	Albert T.
	Empie	
1830	U.N.C.	—Adam, D. D. and at Un., Mr. [1807, Pres. Wm. & Mary.
	Engle	
1827	Dick.	Peter H., Mr.
	English	
1836	N. J.	Henry F., Mr.
	Erwin	
1815	Frank.	John M.
1826	Nash.	Isaac H.
1828	Frank.	Elam A.
1829	Frank.	E. J.
1831	Frank.	—Edward J., Mr.
1834	Nash.	—John P., Mr.
1837	Un.	William
1841	U. N. C.	John S.
	Eshleman	
1840	Dick.	David G.
	Espie	
1809	W. Pa.	John, M. D.
	Espy	
1824	Jeff.	Thomas
	Estes	
1839	Yale	Daniel G.
	Eustis	
1835	Harv.	Frederick A., Mr.
1837	Harv.	John F.
1838	Harv.	Henry L.
1841	Yale	William T.

		Evangeles
1836	Col.	Christodoulos L. M.
	Evans	
1818	Jeff.	Samuel
1824	U. N. C.	Richard
1827	Jeff.	Samuel, Mr.
1835	Jeff.	George W.
1836	U. N. Y.	J. S., Mr.
1838	Dart.	Euoch W.
1838	U. N. C.	Joseph W.
1839	Harv.	Ellicott
1839	Rut.	Thomas
	Everts	
1837	Yale	William M., Mr.
1838	Ober.	William H.
	Eve	
1826	Frank.	Paul F., Mr. '32.
	Everest	
1838	Wash.	Charles W.
	Everett	
1836	Dart.	Augustus, Mr.
1836	Dart.	Erastus, Mr.
1836	Bro.	Charles J.
1838	Wat.	Franklin
1829	Mid.	—Alexander H., LL. D. (and at [U. Vt.)—Harv. 1806, Mr. and at Yale 1807, Min. to Spain, Pres. of Jeff. Coll. La.
1840	Amh.	Joel S.
	Everson	
1838	Ham.	Norman
	Everts	
1839	Mid.	Edwin
	Ewell	
1824	C. D. C.	Alexander
1839	Nash.	Thomas
	Ewing	
'09, '30	W. Pa. N.	Mr.
'09, '30	W. Pa.	George W., Mr.
'09, '30	W. Pa.	J. H., Mr.
1816	Nash.	John O.
1824	Jeff.	John
1826	Nash.	Albert G.
1826	Nash.	Orville
1827	Nash.	Edwin H.
1830	Jeff.	—Charles, LL. D.
1834	Nash.	Andrew
1838	Nash.	Fielding N.
1839	Mia.	Philemon B.
	Eyre	
1838	N. J.	Mahlon D.
	Eyster	
1824	Dick.	David, Mr.
	Ezell	
1839	U.N.C.	—Robert A., Mr.

[To be continued.]

**SKETCHES OF THE GOVERNORS AND CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF
NEW ENGLAND,
FROM 1620 TO 1820.**

[By JACOB B. MOORE, Esq., Member of the New Hampshire and New York Historical Societies.]

Continued from p. 30, vol. xv.

JOHN COLLINS.

[Governor of Rhode Island from 1786 to 1789.]

THE history of any one of the New England colonies at the opening of the Revolution, is in substance the history of all. Among the people there was every where diffused a spirit of freedom, breathing uncompromising resistance to oppression. As early as the 29th May, 1774, when the news of the passage of the Boston port bill first reached the settlements in Rhode Island, a few resolute citizens, among whom was John Collins, met in caucus at Newport, and agreed upon a handbill, which was published the day following, with the sounding caption, "Join or Die!" and calling upon the people to consider the outrage as directed equally against themselves, and closing with this stirring appeal:—"The generals of despotism are now drawing the lines of circumvallation around our bulwarks of liberty, and nothing but unity, resolution, and perseverance, can save ourselves and our posterity from what is worse than death—slavery!" On the 13th June, the general assembly met at Newport, and passed strong resolutions embodying the above sentiments. Immediately after receiving the news of the battle of Lexington, the citizens of all the principal towns in Rhode Island organized committees of inspection, for the public safety. Mr. Collins was appointed chairman of the committee at Newport. He entered with a hearty zeal into all the measures deemed necessary for the preservation of the rights of the colony, and to defeat the covert designs of the enemy; and in this capacity, which was a most arduous and trying one, he so conducted himself as to secure the lasting esteem and confidence of the people. He was one of the assistants, chosen in 1775, and took an active part in the proceedings which led to the suspension of the civil power of the royalist governor Wanton, and the appointment of a commission to act in his stead. Throughout the whole period of the Revolution, Mr. Collins was actively engaged among those patriotic citizens whose names adorn the revolutionary history of Rhode Island.

In 1786, Mr. Collins was elected governor of the State, and was continued in office by successive re-elections until 1789, when he retired from public life altogether. He spent the remainder of his days in unobtrusive retirement at Newport, where he died in March, 1795, at the age of 78. He left children, and one of his daughters married Dr. John Warren, of Boston.

NICHOLAS COOKE.

[Governor of Rhode Island from 1775 to 1778.]

NICHOLAS COOKE, of Providence, was one of those active and energetic spirits, whose powers are called into exercise by the stirring events of a revolution. Nothing is known to the writer respecting his early history, or of his public career prior to December, 1774, when we find him acting as one of the committee of inspection for the town of Providence, a body invested with very general powers as a committee of safety, well known wherever organized for its efficient work in the cause of the Revolution.

On the opening of the general assembly at Newport, in May, 1775, governor Wanton, in a message, excused himself from the customary personal attendance, at the same time communicating the obnoxious resolutions of the House of Commons, and warning the assembly against revolutionary attempts to separate from the parent state. "Once separated," said he, in all simplicity, "where shall we find another Britain to supply our loss?" He urgently besought them not to involve themselves in a ruinous debt in a fruitless struggle against the crown, appealed to them, by their love of their charter and its high privileges, to return to their allegiance.

A submissive temper of this sort, but ill accorded with the patriotic spirit of the Rhode Islanders; and accordingly the general assembly, reflecting the popular will, on the 20th of May, passed an act suspending the authority of the governor, and declaring all his acts null and void; they empowered the secretary of state to sign all warrants and commissions; and requested the deputy-governor to assume the general administration

of affairs, and to summon together the assembly whenever any emergency rendered it necessary.

Nicholas Cooke had been elected to the office of deputy-governor at the beginning of May; and we find him active in this station, and as chairman on almost all occasions of public assemblies of the citizens of Providence, during this most exciting period of the Revolution. As soon as a new choice could be made, which was at the next semi-annual meeting of the general assembly, Mr. Cooke was chosen governor, and was continued in office until 1778, when he was succeeded by governor William Greene.

EDWARD CRANFIELD.

[Governor of New Hampshire, from 1682 to 1685.]

EDWARD CRANFIELD owed his appointment to the chief magistracy of New Hampshire, to a mercenary arrangement with Mason, the great proprietor of the province; and his administration, like those of many other royal governors, was signalized by misrule and oppression. Mason had failed to realize his hopes of a fortune under prior governors, and on returning to England in 1681, he made it his business to obtain from the King an appointment favorable to his views. To pave the way, he enrolled in the court of chancery a deed, surrendering one fifth of all the quitrents of the province, which, with the fines and forfeitures that had accrued to the crown, or might hereafter arise, were appropriated to the support of the governor. But Cranfield looked upon this even, as too precarious a foundation upon which to build, and Mason was at last induced to give him a mortgage of the whole province for twenty-one years, as security for the advance of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum for seven years. Thus encouraged with the prospect of bettering his fortunes, Cranfield relinquished a post of some importance which he held at home, and prepared for his new enterprise.

Governor Cranfield's commission bore date on the 9th May, 1682, and contained a grant of powers hitherto unprecedented in New England. He was empowered to call, adjourn, prorogue and dissolve general courts; to have a negative voice in all acts of government; to suspend any of the council whenever he should see just cause, (and all persons thus suspended were declared ineligible to the assembly); to erect courts, and appoint a deputy-governor, judges, and their officers, by his sole authority, and to execute the powers of vice-admiral. Cranfield arrived and published his commission at Portsmouth on the 4th of October. Within six days following, he suspended Waldron and Martyn, two of the counsellors named in his commission; afterwards, however, restoring them, when he had a purpose to gain with the assembly. His first assembly met in November, 1682, when the laws of the province underwent a revision. In January following, the assembly disagreeing with the governor on a revenue bill, he promptly dissolved them; and upon a flimsy pretext, removed the commander of the fort, in order to place a more willing instrument in control of the military power of the province. The dissolution of the assembly, a thing before unknown, greatly aggravated the popular discontent, and some rash persons at Exeter and Hampton, headed by Edward Gove, a member of the dissolved assembly, declared by sound of trumpet, open resistance, in the name of "liberty and reformation." The people had met at Hampton, elected a new town clerk, and secured their records. Gove went from town to town, proclaiming what had been done at Hampton, carrying his arms, denouncing the governor as a traitor, declaring that he would not lay down his arms until matters were set right, and endeavoring to excite among the principal men of the province a union to overturn the government of Cranfield. His rash movements, however, were disapproved, and he was informed against. He appeared at the head of his company in arms, but finally surrendered. His followers were pardoned and set at liberty, while he was sent to England, and imprisoned for three years in the Tower of London. He was at length pardoned, and returned to New Hampshire.

In February, 1683, Cranfield issued an order to the inhabitants of the province, calling upon them to take out leases from Mason, within one month, on pain of forfeiting their rights as settlers under his grants. Mason, strong in his interest with the governor, now threatened to seize the principal estates, beggar their owners, and provoke them to rebellion, by bringing a frigate into the harbor, and procuring soldiers to be quartered upon the inhabitants. But these threats, instead of intimidating the people, served to unite them more firmly in their determination not to submit. The excitement became general. Cranfield now suspended three of the counsellors, and the death of two others, enabled him to mould that body to his will. He filled the vacancies with the creatures of Mason. The judicial courts were also filled with officers proper for the intended business. Barefoote, the deputy, was judge; Mason was chancellor; Chamberlayne, clerk and prothonotary; Randolph, attorney-general, and Sherlock, provost marshal and sheriff. Some disaffected persons, and others who had been influenced by threats or promises, took leases from Mason, and these served for under-sheriffs, jurors, witnesses, &c. Things being thus prepared, the grand scheme of despoiling the people, for the aggrandizement of Cranfield and Mason, was

put in operation. Suits were commenced by Mason. The juries never hesitated in their verdicts. From seven to twelve causes were dispatched in a day, and costs were multiplied in each case from five to twenty pounds. Executions were issued; of which, however, only two or three were levied, and Mason could neither keep possession of the premises, nor dispose of them by sale, so that the owners still continued to enjoy them.

Cranfield and his council next assumed the entire legislative power. They prohibited vessels from Massachusetts to enter the port; fixed the dimensions of lumber; altered the value of silver money, and ordered dollars to be received at six shillings each, though many of them were at that time deficient in weight. Various other burthen-some regulations were adopted, until the public grievances becoming insupportable, the people determined on an appeal to the King. Nathaniel Weare, an intelligent and wealthy citizen of Hampton, was selected as the agent of the people, and went privately to Boston, from whence he sailed for England. Cranfield, hearing of the movement against him, resorted to violent measures to defeat the object. Major Vaughan, who was engaged in procuring depositions to forward to Weare, was arrested by order of the governor, and thrown into prison, where he remained nine months. Various expedients were resorted to, in order to subdue the refractory spirit of the assembly. Not content with this, the governor undertook to control the ecclesiastical affairs of the province.

During this period of political ferment, it happened that the Rev. Joshua Moodey, first minister of Portsmouth, distinguished for his learning, piety, and pastoral fidelity, ascertained the fact that a member of his church had been guilty of perjury in some transaction at the custom house. The offending member had purchased his peace with the civil authority, and Cranfield forbade the interference of the church in the affair. Moodey, however, owing allegiance to a higher power than that of the governor, was not to be intimidated. Under a full sense of his own peculiar duty, as a minister of God, he resolutely persevered in the work of discipline, until he brought the offender to make a public confession of his crime. Cranfield sought revenge, and for this purpose, determined to subject the inflexible pastor to the penalties of the act of uniformity. He accordingly issued an order in council, requiring all ministers to administer the sacrament according to the liturgy of the church of England; and notified Moodey, in writing, that himself, with Mason and Hinckes, intended to partake of the Lord's supper the next Sunday, requiring him to be present to administer it to them according to the liturgy. Moodey peremptorily refused, was prosecuted, fined, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and was actually confined for thirteen weeks before he was released.

Cranfield next undertook the bold measure of taxing the people without the assent of the assembly. Tax-bills were placed in the hands of constables for collection, but they soon returned them, informing the governor that the people were so averse to the proceeding, that it was impossible to collect the money. The provost marshal was then ordered to do it, with the assistance of his deputies and constables. The people still refusing, their cattle and goods were taken and sold at auction. Those who would neither pay nor discover their goods, to the officers, were imprisoned, and some of the constables who refused to assist, shared the same fate. The more considerate of the people were disposed to bear these grievances, until they could learn the issue of their appeal to the King; but among the people generally, the love of liberty was a ruling passion, and many declared that they would sooner part with their lives, than suffer illegal distrainments. Associations were formed for mutual support. At Exeter, the sheriff was resisted and driven off with clubs; the women having prepared hot spits and scalding water to assist in the opposition. At Hampton, he was beaten, and his sword taken from him; he was then seated on a horse, and conveyed out of the province to Salisbury, with a rope about his neck, and his feet tied under the horse's belly. The magistrates undertook to commit some of the rioters, but without success. The troop of horse under the command of Mason, was then ordered out, to assist in suppressing these disorders; but when the day came, not a solitary trooper appeared. Cranfield thus finding his efforts ineffectual, and his authority rendered contemptible, was obliged to desist. In the mean time, Weare had preferred his charges in behalf of the people against Cranfield, to the King in council. Upon the complaint, a hearing was had before the lords of trade on the 10th March, 1685, and their report, on three articles of the complaint, was, "that Cranfield had not pursued his instructions with regard to Mason's controversy; but instead thereof, had caused courts to be held, and titles to be decided, with exorbitant costs; and that he had exceeded his power in regulating the value of coins." The report was accepted, and the King's decision in accordance therewith, gave general joy to the inhabitants. Cranfield, apprehensive of the result, had applied for leave of absence, which he obtained, and on the receipt of his despatches, privately embarked on board a merchant vessel bound to Jamaica, from whence he took passage to England, and never returned to New Hampshire.

Governor Cranfield was of the family of Lord Monteagle, somewhat distinguished in

English annals. On his arrival in England he was appointed collector at Barbadoes, where he remained until after the revolution of 1689. He accumulated great wealth, which was his darling passion, and is stated to have procured a ship of war at his own expense, and presented it to William III. on his accession. Governor Cranfield died at Bath in England, about 1700, and was buried in the cathedral church of that city.

JOHN CRANSTON.

[Governor of Rhode Island in 1679–80.]

Rhode Island, at the period when Mr. Cranston was called to the administration of the government, had just emerged from a most desolating Indian war, and its effects were still every where to be seen. Every dwelling in the town of Warwick had been destroyed. Smithfield had been laid waste; and a third part of Providence had been reduced to ashes. The war, however, had terminated on the death of king Phillip, in August, 1676. Out of the ruins of a desolated province, it became the pious duty of rulers and citizens, to endeavor to re-establish the sources of public prosperity.

JOHN CRANSTON, a wealthy citizen of Newport, who had been frequently a deputy and assistant, and held the office of deputy-governor in 1672, 1676, and 1678, was in 1679 chosen governor. He is represented to have been active and indefatigable in his office, and to have shown no inconsiderable ability in defending the rights of the colony against the territorial claims of Connecticut, in the troublesome controversy which had then been in existence for years, and was never finally adjusted until the year 1728. Gov. Cranston died at Newport, on the 12th March, 1683, in the 55th year of his age.

SAMUEL CRANSTON.

[Governor of Rhode Island from 1698 to 1726.]

SAMUEL CRANSTON, the son of John Cranston, former governor of the colony, was born at Newport in 1660; was early employed in public stations, and at the age of thirty-eight, succeeded Walter Clark in the office of governor, which office he held under successive re-elections for a period of twenty-nine years, a term of service exceeding that of any other chief magistrate of Rhode Island. The only newspaper published in New England during the administration of Gov. Cranston, the Boston News-Letter, makes frequent and honorable mention of the energy of his character, and of his active exertions for the good of his native colony. He retired from office toward the close of the year 1726, and was succeeded by Gov. Jenckes. His death took place on the 26th March, 1727.

In the general burial ground at Newport, repose the ashes of the Cranstons. The following inscription marks the spot: "Here lyeth the body of John Cranston, Esq., governor of the colony of Rhode Island, &c. He departed this life, March 12, 1683, in the 55th year of his age." On the same monument is the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Samuel Cranston, Esq., late governor of this colony, aged 68 years, and departed this life March 26, A. D. 1727. He was son to John Cranston, Esq., who also was governor here in 1680. He was descended from the noble Scottish Lord Cranston, and carried in his veins a stream of the ancient blood of Crawford and Bothwell, having had for his grandfather, clerk-chaplain of king Charles I.; his great-grandfather was John Cranston of —; this last was son to James Cranston, Esq., which James was son to William Lord Cranston."

JOHN CUTT.

[President of New Hampshire in 1680.]

JOHN CUTT was the first chief magistrate of New Hampshire, after its establishment as a separate province. A commission passed the great seal of England, on the 18th September, 1679, by which New Hampshire was made a distinct province, separate from Massachusetts, to be under the government of a President and Council, appointed by the King, and an Assembly, to be chosen by the people. John Cutt, an aged and opulent merchant of Portsmouth, was appointed the first President of the Council. The royal commission was brought to Portsmouth, on the first of January, 1680, by Edward Randolph, and the new government was soon afterwards formally proclaimed. At this period, there were but four settlements in New Hampshire—those at Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton, and the total number of qualified voters in the province was only 209.

The separation from Massachusetts was not a measure which had been sought for by the people, and it was with much reluctance that the Counsellors appointed by the crown accepted their trusts. The Assembly, which first met at Portsmouth on the 16th March, 1680, partook of the general feeling, and one of their first acts was a public

declaration of their repugnance to a separation from Massachusetts, to which they only submitted from their sense of duty to the King. The administration of president Cutt, which was a brief one, was mainly employed in organizing the judicial courts, and framing and adopting a code of civil and municipal law for the government of the province. He died, after having been in office a little more than a year, on the 27th March, 1681.

President Cutt was a native of Wales, and, with his brothers Robert and Richard, came to this country sometime prior to the year 1646. John settled in Portsmouth, and became a highly reputable and opulent merchant. Richard, who was admitted a freeman in 1665, and was several years a representative, settled at the Isles of Shoals, where he engaged in the fisheries; but afterwards removed to Portsmouth. Robert settled first at Barbadoes in the West Indies, afterwards came to this country and lived at Portsmouth, at Great Island (now New Castle) and at Kittery. At the latter place he established a ship-yard, and carried on the business extensively.

President Cutt, in his last will, made a short time before his decease, says, "I commit my body unto a decent burial, in my orchard, where I buried my wife and children, that are deceased." This spot has been enclosed, and kept as a family burial ground by the descendants of the President. President Cutt was twice married. His first wife, Hannah Starr, he married on the 30th July, 1662; and their children were John, born 30th June, 1663; Elizabeth, born in 1664, and who died in the following year; Hannah, born in 1666; Mary, born in 1669, and Samuel, whose death is mentioned as having occurred in 1698. Mrs. Cutt died in 1674, aged 42. A second wife of the President, Ursula, or, as she wrote her name, Ursilla, survived him, and was slain by the Indians, on the 21st July, 1694. A party of savages, headed by Villeau, a French subaltern, after destroying the settlements upon Oyster river, crossed the Pascataqua to the farm belonging to Mrs. Cutt, which was situated some two miles above Portsmouth, and cultivated with much elegance and taste. They killed Mrs. Cutt, and three of her men who were at work making hay.

Robert Cutt died in the West Indies, several years before his brothers, leaving a wife and several children at Great Island. Richard died in 1676. The descendants of the family are highly respectable. The name is now universally written *Cutts*. It is related of Major Cutt, who was at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745, that meeting an English officer of the name of Cutts, and finding that they were related to each other, he added the *s* to his own name, and the family have ever since written the name as *Cutts*.

THOMAS DANFORTH.

[President of Maine from 1681 to 1691.]

THOMAS DANFORTH, first President of the territory of Maine, was a son of Nicholas Danforth, who came from Framlingham, in Suffolk, England, in 1634, and settled at Cambridge, was admitted a freeman in 1636, was a representative in that and the following year, and died in April, 1637.* Thomas was born in England in 1622, and came over with his father. As soon as he attained a majority, he was admitted a freeman of the colony, and became active in public affairs. In 1657, he was chosen representative from Cambridge, and again in 1658. In the year following, he was chosen an assitant, which office he held for twenty years in succession, until 1679, when he was appointed deputy-governor. He continued in this office until the subversion of the government under Andros, in 1686.

To end a long pending and troublesome controversy about jurisdiction, Massachusetts, in 1677, purchased of Gorges the province of Maine for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling. In February, 1680, the General Court of Massachusetts assumed the charter granted to Gorges, under their right of purchase, and proceeded to frame a civil administration for the province. The delay of nearly three years after the purchase to assume the patent of Gorges, may be accounted for from the disagreeing opinions as to the best mode of governing the newly acquired territory, and from the known hostility of the King to the purchase by Massachusetts. Charles II. had intended, with the provinces of Maine and New Hampshire, to make provision for his son, the Duke of Monmouth, and had been for some time in treaty with the proprietor of Maine, but was outwitted by the agents of Massachusetts. He was so deeply affronted when he heard of the transfer, that he reprimanded the agents for their disloyal interference, and required them to assign their purchase to the crown, upon payment of the sum they had given. This they refused to do, and Massachusetts, with

* Cotton Mather says of Nicholas Danforth, that he was "a gentleman of such estate and figure in the world, that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood, which king Charles I. imposed on all of so much per annum; and of such figure and esteem in the church, that he procured that famous lecture at Framlingham, in Suffolk, where he had a fine manor."

the usual resolute steadfastness which actuated her people whenever the royal prerogative bore hard upon them, determined to make the most of her purchase.

The form of government finally adopted for Maine, was to have a provincial President, chosen from year to year, a Council, consisting of eight members, and a House of Deputies, chosen by the people, as in Massachusetts. The general oversight and direction of the whole was reserved to the Governor and Assistants of Massachusetts. The Council of Maine was appointed by the Board of Assistants, removable at their pleasure, and were, for the time being, judges of the provincial courts and magistrates throughout the province.

On casting about for a President, the choice fell upon Thomas Danforth, at that time deputy-governor of Massachusetts. His residence was at Cambridge, and he spent but little of his time in Maine, leaving his place there supplied by a deputy-president. Mr. Danforth was a gentleman of handsome talents, great personal dignity and weight of character. His wisdom, firmness and prudence, qualified him to conduct the most difficult public affairs with success; and his uncompromising opposition to arbitrary power, and his high-minded republican polities, rendered him pre-eminently a popular favorite. His administration of affairs in Maine was successful and popular. He was continued in the presidency until the subversion of the government by Andros.

President Danforth was among the most earnest of those republican patriots, who defended the rights of the people under their charter, and was accordingly denounced by Randolph to the King, whose prerogative was at this time at war with all charters. He was one of the most prominent opposers of the tyranny of Andros; and when the people, in 1689, rose and imprisoned the tyrant, putting an end to his authority, president Danforth was associated with the venerable governor Bradstreet and thirty-five others, as "A Council for the Safety of the People, and conservation of the peace." This Council immediately re-instated Mr. Danforth in his office as President of Maine. He was also re-appointed deputy-governor of Massachusetts, both which offices he held until the arrival of the Charter of William and Mary, in 1691.

At the May election in 1691, Mr. Danforth was for the last time re-elected deputy-governor of Massachusetts and President of Maine, this being the twelfth year since his first election to the latter office. He had rendered himself highly acceptable to the provincials, by his rigid virtues, and his untiring exertions to promote their interests, and to protect their settlements against the ravages of the Indians.

In 1695, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, which office he held until his death. He held, at different times, various other offices, and presided in the Board of Commissioners for the United Colonies in 1689. During the time of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, he evinced the soundness of his judgment by endeavoring to enlighten the public mind on the subject, and openly and emphatically condemned the rash proceedings of the courts. He died at his seat in Cambridge, on the 5th November, 1699, aged 77.

President Danforth married Mary Withington, a daughter of Henry W., on the 2d February, 1644, and had twelve children, of whom were Samuel, born 5th October, 1652, graduated at H. C. in 1671, who became a distinguished scholar, and died in London, of small pox, 22d December, 1676; and Jonathan, who was born 10th February, 1659, graduated at H. C. in 1679, and died 13th November, 1682.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE forty-first section of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, adopted Dec. 6th, 1776, declares, "that a school, or schools, shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth," and that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." Agreeably to this provision, the University of North Carolina was incorporated Dec. 11, 1789. In the act of incorporation we find the wise declaration, "that in all well regulated governments, it is the indispensable duty of every Legislature to consult the happiness of the rising generation, and endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the social duties of life, by paying the strictest attention to their education; and that a University supported by permanent funds, and well endowed, will have the most direct tendency to answer this purpose." At the same session of the Legislature, an

act supplementary to the act of incorporation was passed, endowing the University "with all the arrearages due the State from receiving officers of the present and late governments, up to the first of January, 1783, with all the property that had heretofore, or might thereafter escheat to the State."

Subsequently grants of confiscated property were made, but of this source of revenue the Trustees were divested in 1804, and the others were never very productive, except the western lands, the value of which was for a long time merely nominal, though at this day they constitute a "splendid endowment." Private benefactions, however, in a considerable measure made up for the want of public benevolence. At the first meeting of the Trustees, which was held at Fayetteville, November 15th, 1790, a deed was presented from Benjamin Smith, Esq., subsequently Governor of the State, conveying to the University twenty thousand acres of land. Soon after, Major Charles Gerard, bequeathed thirteen thousand acres. Many of the early donations were small, but the aggregate amount indicates that a general interest was felt for the University throughout the community. In 1802, the ladies of Raleigh presented a pair of globes with a compass; and in 1804, the ladies of Newbern presented a quadrant, "the best they could procure," as an evidence that the "sex could never be indifferent to the promotion of science, connected as it is with the virtues that impart civility to manners, and refinement to life." Soon after the selection of Chapel Hill, as the seat of the University, twelve individuals residing in the vicinity, gave thirteen hundred and ninety-five acres of land, constituting all the real estate at present held by the corporation.

In order that the business of building might be carried on without embarrassment, the Trustees borrowed \$10,000 of the State, which loan was afterwards converted into a gift; and since that benefaction, no direct advancement has at any time been made from the public treasury.

The business of education was commenced early in the year 1795. At this time, there was but a single building two stories high, and that was in part occupied for a preparatory school. The first instructor was the Rev. David Kerr, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, assisted by Mr. — Holmes, in the preparatory department. Very shortly afterwards, the Professorship of Mathematics was filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles W. Harris, a graduate of the College of New Jersey. As Prof. Harris did not wish to engage permanently in teaching, it was understood that his term of service should end in one year from his appointment. At his resignation, he recommended as his successor, Mr. Joseph Caldwell, then a Tutor at Princeton. Mr. Caldwell was appointed and accepted.

As the connection of Mr. Caldwell with the University, first as Professor of Mathematics, and afterwards as President, is closely interwoven with its interests and prosperity, during almost the whole period of its history, we shall be pardoned if we digress a little to give a few incidents of his early life. He was born at Lamington, New Jersey, near Black River, a branch of the Raritan, April 21st, 1773. On his mother's side, he was of Huguenot ancestry, his great-grandfather, whose name was Lovell, being one of those numerous exiles, who, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV. in 1684, were compelled, for conscience' sake, to seek a home on foreign shores. His father, who was a physician, died in early life, and was interred the day before the birth of the son of whom we are speaking. He early manifested a fondness for books, and an aptness to acquire knowledge, together with an amiable disposition, all of which gave promise of his future eminence and usefulness. He entered Princeton College at the age of fourteen. During the whole of his college course, his habits were marked with diligence and punctuality, which, as in every other like case, procured for him the esteem and confidence of his teachers. At his graduation, in 1791, he received for his appointment, the delivery of the Salutatory Oration in Latin.

From the time of his leaving college, to his appointment to the Professorship of Mathematics, he was engaged partly in the study of theology, and partly in the business of instruction; first as teacher of a private class of boys, then as assistant teacher at Elizabethtown, and finally, as tutor in college. At the time of his first connection with the University, which was in 1796, the institution

was yet in its infancy, and the standard of study exceedingly low, when compared with what is expected and demanded of a University.

During the first nine years of its existence, no one of the officers of the University was distinguished by the title of President. In 1804, Mr. Caldwell, who had been for some time the presiding officer, and who had at all times, subsequent to his appointment, been its master spirit, was elected to the Presidency. After the first few years of his labors in this capacity, the reputation of the University attracted students in such numbers, as made enlarged means for their accommodation necessary. Another building was commenced, but means were wanting for completing its erection. For two years more, the inconvenience of narrow accommodations was submitted to, while the number of students continued to increase. At length, Mr. Caldwell, with the approbation of the Trustees, made an appeal to the liberality of the State; and during a six weeks' vacation in the summer of 1811, he obtained the sum of \$12,000. His success gave a new impulse to the progress of the Institution, and increased very much its favor with the public. In 1812, President Caldwell having by his influence and exertions contributed much towards raising the Institution from a very humble condition to one at least respectable, yielded to the inclination which he had from the first indulged, of devoting much more of his time to the pursuit of liberal studies, than was consistent with the faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon a presiding officer, and resigning that office, he returned again to the mathematical chair.

Upon the resignation of President Caldwell, Dr. Robert Chapman was elected in his place. He continued in it, however, only four years, retiring from it in 1816. Mr. Caldwell, who was about this time honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by his own Alma Mater, was induced to resume his former situation, which he continued to hold till his death. After his re-appointment, the Institution continued to flourish, the lands which were bequeathed to it, in the first years of its existence, becoming more and more valuable, thus affording larger means for the accomplishment of the benevolent designs of its founders and patrons.

In 1824, the Trustees wishing to add to the facilities already enjoyed by the students, as their increased means now enabled them to do, determined to purchase a complete Philosophical Apparatus, and an addition to the Library. For this purpose, Dr. Caldwell visited Europe, and appears to have been eminently successful. His connection with the University was terminated by death in 1835. During the long period of nearly forty years which measured that connection, he seems to have maintained the character of an efficient, useful, and benevolent man. Much of the present respectability and prosperity of the Institution, is undoubtedly to be traced to the wisdom of his measures, and the efficiency with which he executed them.

The aggregate amount of receipts into the treasury from November 15th, 1790, to November 20th, 1840, as it appears from a message of Gov. Dudley to the Legislature, relating to the Institution, is upwards of \$520,000. The whole amount of property now belonging to the University, according to the same document, is \$250,000.

The college buildings are five in number, constructed of brick, and in good repair. The largest of them is three stories high, 117 feet long, and 50 feet in width. Contiguous to this are two wings, each 96 feet long, and about 40 feet in width. These three edifices furnish, besides rooms used for a library, laboratory, philosophical chamber, two halls for literary societies, and three recitation rooms, accommodations for one hundred and thirty students.

The two other buildings, called Person and Gerard Halls, in honor of the individuals who contributed most liberally to the erection of each, are smaller structures, and are used for the public exercises of the Institution, and for divine worship.

There is also a Steward's Hall, at which students are furnished with board at reduced prices, and a private dwelling for each member of the Faculty. Provision is made for such students as are indigent, by which they can have their tuition and room-rent without charge, if natives of the State.

The aggregate number of graduates up to 1841, was 674. More than twice that number have been connected with the Institution since its origin, who did not complete a full course.

The Faculty consists of the President, who is also Professor of National and Constitutional Law, six Professors, and two Tutors. From the Catalogue of 1841, it appears that there were then in attendance 169 students. The course of study required as preparatory to admission, is nearly the same as at our northern colleges. The Annual Commencement occurs on the first Thursday of June.

The above compilation is made from documents left in the hands of the Editor by a member of the Faculty, for that purpose. We regret that they were not ample enough to enable us to give a more extended history.

ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH INTERROGATIVES.

[By Prof. J. W. GIBBS, Yale College.]

WE are enabled, in the present state of philological science, to present a more exact analysis of this class of words than has usually been given; an analysis, which seriously affects the statements concerning interrogatives in our most approved grammars.

The interrogative words in English are *who*, *what*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, *whether*, *where*, *whence*, *whither*, *when*, *why*, *how*.

These words consist of two parts; the initial part or interrogative element, which is common to them all, and the subsequent part or modifying element, which is peculiar to each.

The common interrogative element is *hu* or *hw*; which, however, exhibits itself under three different aspects.

(1.) In *what*, *which*, *whether*, *where*, *whence*, *whither*, *when*, *why*, the interrogative element *hw*, by a caprice peculiar to English orthography, has its letters transposed.

(2.) In *how*, (Anglo-Sax. *hū*) there is no transposition, and the sound of *u* or *w* is lost in that of the diphthong *ow*. Compare *cow*, (Anglo-Sax. *cū*); *now*, (Anglo-Sax. *nū*); *brown*, (Anglo-Sax. *brūn*); *town*, (Anglo-Sax. *tūn*.)

(3.) In *who*, (Anglo-Sax. *hwā*) *whose*, *whom*, the transposition takes place, and the diphthong *uo* or *wo* has the sound of *oo* in *moon*. Compare *two*, (Anglo-Sax. *twā*.)

We now proceed to examine the modifying element which is peculiar to each of these words.

1. *Who*, (Meso-Goth. *hwas*, Anglo-Sax. *hwā*.) the pure pronoun of the masculine and feminine gender, and of both numbers. The original termination of the pure pronoun was *a*, to which was added *s*, the original sign of the nominative singular masculine, or of the personal subject, in the Indo-European languages; as, Meso-Goth. *hwas*. The termination *as* was abridged to *ā*; as, Anglo-Sax. *hwā*. Hence Eng. *who*; compare Anglo-Sax. *bān*, Eng. *bone*; Anglo-Sax. *hām*, Eng. *home*; Anglo-Sax. *twā*, Eng. *two*; in which words the Anglo-Saxon *a* becomes *o* in English.

Note. *Who* is used only substantively.

2. *What*, (Meso-Goth. *hwa* for *hwata*, Swed. and Dan. *hvad*, Anglo-Sax. *hwæt*.) the neuter gender of the pure pronoun. It is composed of the pure pronoun, and *d*, *t*, or some phonological equivalent, the original termination of the nominative and accusative singular neuter in the Indo-European languages. Compare Lat. *quod*, *quid*, *id*, *istud*, *illud*, *aliud*, and Eng. *it*, *that*; in which the termination *d* or *t* subserves the same purpose.

Note 1. *What* is also used as an adjective, and that of all genders; the neuter gender being considered as the most generic or comprehensive. Compare English *that*, originally neuter, but now used as an adjective of all genders.

Note 2. *What* is sometimes used elliptically, and thus puts on the appearance

of an adverb or interjection ; as, What if I undertake this business myself? i. e. What will be, if I undertake this business myself? What though etc. i. e. What will be, though etc. What! could ye not watch with me one hour? i. e. What is this? could ye not watch with me one hour? What ho? i. e. What is there? ho!

3. *Whose*, (Meso-Goth. *hwis*, Anglo-Sax. *hwæs*,) the genitive case of the pure pronoun. It may be regarded as equivalent to *who's*, and is composed of the pure pronoun, and the termination *s*, the common sign of the genitive in the Indo-European languages.

Note. *Whose* was originally of all genders; but in the neuter, it has given place to the compound form *whereof*, and *whereof* is now giving place to the phrase *of what*.

4. *Whom*, (Meso-Goth. *hwana*, Swed. and Dan. *hrem*, Anglo-Sax. *hwæne*, *hwone*,) the accusative masculine and feminine of the pure pronoun. It is composed of the pure pronoun, and the termination *m* or *n*, the common sign of the accusative singular masculine and feminine in the Indo-European languages. Compare Eng. *him* and *them*, in which the termination *m* subserves the same purpose.

Note. For the accusative neuter, *what* is used. See *what* above.

5. *Which*, (Meso-Goth. *hweleiks* or *hwileiks*, Old Germ. *huelih*, Germ. *welcher*, Iceland. *hvilikr*, Anglo-Sax. *hulic*, *hwylc*, *hwilc*, *hwelc*,) the partitive adjective. It is composed of *hwe* or *hwiu*, the ancient modal case of the pure pronoun, and the ancient form of Eng. *like*. Compare Eng. *each*, (Old Germ. *eogalihher*, Germ. *jeglicher*, Anglo-Sax. *alc*,) and *such*, (Meso-Goth. *swaleiks*, Old Germ. *solih*, Anglo-Sax. *swilc*,) in which the termination *ch* subserves the same purpose.

Note. *Which* is properly an adjective of quality, *of what kind or sort?* but in use is a partitive adjective. It is of all genders.

6. *Whether*, (Meso-Goth. *hwathar*, Old Germ. *huedar*, Anglo-Sax. *hwæther*,) the adjective of preference, a sort of comparative degree. It is formed from the pure pronoun, by annexing *tha*, *ther*, or *dar*, the termination of the comparative. Compare Lat. *uter*, *neuter*, *alter*, *ceterus*; and Eng. *either*, *neither*, *other*; in which words the termination *ter* or *ther* has the same force.

Note. *Whether* is nearly supplanted in usage by *which*, except as an adverb in the indirect inquiry.

7. *Where*, (Meso-Goth. *hwar*, Old Germ. *hwar*, Germ. *wo*, *wor*, *war*, Dutch *waar*, Iceland. and Swed. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Anglo-Sax. *hwær*, *hwar*,) an adverb of the place *in* which. It is composed of the pure pronoun, and a termination common to all the Teutonic dialects.

Note. *Where* is found in the compounds *whereabout*, *whereat*, *whereby*, *wherefore*, *wherein*, *whereon*, *wherewith*, *wherewithal*; which primarily refer to place, but in usage are extended to denote other relations also.

8. *Whence*, (Old Germ. *hwanan*, Germ. *wannen*, Iceland. *hwathan*, Swed. *hvidan*, Dan. *hveden*, Anglo-Sax. *hwonan*, *hwanan*,) an adverb of the place *from* which. It is composed of the pure pronoun, and a termination in *n* common to all the Teutonic dialects. The final sibilant sound is peculiar to the English language, and is perhaps an adverbial genitive sign. Compare Eng. *hence*, *thence*, *since*, which have a similar termination.

9. *Whither*, (Meso-Goth. *hwadre*, Old Germ. *hwearot*, Old Sax. *huarod*, Iceland. *hvert*, Swed. *hwart*, Old Dan. *hvort*, *hvorth*, Anglo-Sax. *hwider*, *hwyder*,) an adverb of the place *to* which. It is composed of the pure pronoun, and a termination common with some variation to most of the Teutonic dialects.

10. *When*, (Meso-Goth. *hwan*, Old Germ. *hwanne*, *hwenne*, Old Sax. *huan*, Germ. *wann*, *wenn*, Anglo-Sax. *hwonne*, *hwenne*, *hwænne*,) an adverb of the time in which, is the ancient accusative singular masculine of the pure pronoun. Compare Lat. *quum*, *tum*, *dum*, *num*, and Eng. *then*, all of which have a similar termination.

11. *Why*, (Meso-Goth. *hwe*, Old Germ. *hwiu*, Iceland. Swed. and Dan. *hvi*, Anglo-Sax. *hwi*, *hwylc*, *hwig*,) an adverb of cause, is the ancient modal case of the pure pronoun, and was formerly preceded by the preposition *for*; as, Anglo-Sax. *forhwi*, (comp. Anglo-Sax. *forthi*, Old Eng. *forth*, therefore.)

12. *How*, (Meso-Goth. *hwaiwa*, Old Germ. *hwieo*, *hwio*, Germ. *wie*, Anglo-Sax. *hwu*, *hū*,) an adverb of manner and intensity. It is composed of the ancient modal case, (Meso-Goth. *hwe*, Old Germ. *hviu*,) and a suffix, (Meso-Goth. *aiwa*, Old Germ. *io* or *eo*, Gem. *je*, ever.)

Most of these words are used also indefinitely or relatively, but such use does not come within the plan of this essay.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. These words form a distinct and well defined class. They have a common character. There is one idea which pervades them all, namely, that denoted by the interrogative element. They do not name or describe any person, thing, quality, place, time, cause, or manner, but merely point out or hint at it, by way of interrogation, which is the nature of the pronoun. Hence they may all rank with pronouns and pronominal words, which together constitute one part of speech.

Our grammars are unfortunate in not giving more distinctness to this class of words. They usually distribute them with the different parts of speech, and thus destroy the importance which they justly claim as a class or whole.

2. The interrogatives are an original or underived class of words, and should be made prominent as such.

The older grammarians gave to the interrogative pronouns their proper place before the relative. J. Greenwood, who wrote in 1729, speaks of *who* and *whom*, which he calls interrogative pronouns, as being used also to signify relation. But our most popular grammarians now regard the interrogative pronouns as a modification of the relative, and derive the interrogative use of these words from the relative. Rev. A. Crombie, (*Treatise on the Etymology and Syntax of the English language*, London, 1809, p. 81,) discusses this very point, and comes to this erroneous conclusion.

His chief arguments are (1.) The analogy existing between the interrogative and relative. The relative, it is said, refers to a term or subject antecedent and known; the interrogative, to a term or subject subsequent and unknown. But this analogy, which may be admitted to exist, proves nothing as to priority of origin. (2.) That the interrogative sentence may be resolved by an ellipsis into a sentence with the relative; thus, *Who did it?* is equivalent to, *I want to know who did it.* But this logical equivalence does not prove in the least, that the phraseology without the ellipsis was ever in use as an historical fact.

On the contrary in favor of the priority of the interrogative, it may be urged, (1.) That the interrogative is found in a simple sentence, proposed to another to fill up, and is instinctive, as it were, in our nature; while the relative is found only in a compound sentence, is very difficult of conception and explanation, and seems to indicate a later and more refined state of human language. (2.) That the interrogative in the indirect inquiry, and the indefinite, make the natural transition from the interrogative to the relative; not so from the relative to the interrogative. (3.) That the relative is, in many languages, a mutilated form of the interrogative. Thus Ion. Gr. *zōs*, who? *ōs*, who; Lat. *quis*, who? *qui*, who; Eng. *who*, with the tone or accent, an interrogative, *who*, without a tone or accent, a relative. Such mutilation shows the effect of time.

3. These words, being well defined as to their nature, and underived as to their origin, have an interrogative element, as shown above, common to them all. They thus stand aside from the usual laws of etymology and derivation, which respect nouns and verbs only. Hence to derive *what* from *wight*, and to connect it with Lat. *vivo*, *vixi*, *victum*, as Dr. Webster has done, or to derive *how* and *who* from Anglo-Sax. *hiwan*, to hew, and *what* from *hewed*, the participle of *hew*, as Dr. Richardson has done, is, to say the least, highly unreasonable.

DISGUISED VERBAL ROOTS IN ENGLISH.

[By Prof. J. W. GIBBS, Yale College.]

MANY persons well acquainted with the Latin language, from not comparing English words with Latin, fail to derive the full advantage of their knowledge. To such, it is thought, the following list of mutilated and disguised verbal roots adopted from the Latin through the French, compared with the more regular forms of the same, may be of service.

These investigations and comparisons also develop the following principle in language : *That while the form of the root as exhibited in certain derivatives has remained unaltered, the verbal root itself has often been mutilated or disguised, particularly in the English and French.*

1. *Boil*, (comp. *✓bull* in *ebullition*;) Lat. *bullire*; Ital. *bollire*; Span. *bullir*; Portug. *bulhar*, (comp. *✓bull* in *ebullição*;) Old Fr. *boillir*; Fr. *bouillir*, (comp. *✓bull* in *ebullition*;) to bubble up.

2. *✓Cay* in *decay*, (comp. *✓cad* in *cadence*, *✓cid* in *incident*;) Lat. *cadere*, *incidere*; Ital. *cadere*, *cidere*; Span. *caer*, (comp. *✓cad* in *cadencia*, *✓cid* in *incedir*;) Portug. *cahir*, (comp. *✓cad* in *cadencia*, *✓cid* in *incidente*;) Old Fr. *chaier*, *cheir*, *cheyr*; Fr. *choir*, (comp. *✓cad* in *cadence*, *✓cid* in *incident*;) to fall.

3. *✓Ceal* in *conceal*, (comp. *✓cel* in *cell*;) Lat. *celare*; Ital. *celare*; Span. *callar*, (comp. *✓cel* in *celda*;) Portug. *calar*, (comp. *✓cel* in *cella*;) Fr. *celer*; to hide.

4. *✓Ceive* in *conceive*, (comp. *✓cap* in *capacious*, *✓cip* in *recipient*;) Lat. *capere*, *concipere*; Ital. *capire*, *concepire*; Span. *caber*, *concebir*, (comp. *✓cap* in *capaz*, *✓cip* in *recipiente*;) Portug. *caber*, *conceber*, (comp. *✓cap* in *capaz*, *✓cip* in *recipiente*;) Old Fr. *✓ceyve* in *conceyvere*; Fr. *✓cev* in *concevoir*, (comp. *✓cap* in *capable*, *✓cip* in *recipient*;) to hold.

5. *Claim*, (comp. *✓clam* in *clamor*;) Lat. *clamare*; Ital. *clamare* and *chiamare*; Span. *clamar* and *llamar*; Portug. *clamar*; Old Fr. *clamer*; Fr. *✓clam* in *proclamer*; to cry out.

6. *Deign*, (comp. *✓dign* in *dignity*;) Lat. *dignare*; Ital. *degnare*, (comp. *✓dign* in *dignita*;) Span. Portug. *dignar*; Old Fr. *deigner*; Fr. *daigner*, (comp. *✓dign* in *dignité*;) to think worthy.

7. *Feign*, (comp. *✓fig* in *figure*;) Lat. *fingere*, (comp. *✓fig* in *figura*;) Ital. *figgere* and *signere*, (comp. *✓fig* in *figura*;) Span. Portug. *figir*, (comp. *✓fig* in *figura*;) Fr. *feindre*, (comp. *✓fig* in *figure*;) to form.

8. *Found*, (comp. *✓fund* in *fundament*;) Lat. *fundare*; Ital. *fondare*; Span. Portug. *fundar*; Fr. *fonder*; to lay the foundation.

9. *Found*, (comp. *✓fud* in *fusion*;) Lat. *fundere*, (comp. *✓fud* in *fusio*;) Ital. *fondere*, (comp. *✓fud* in *fusione*;) Span. Portug. *fundir*; Fr. *fondre*, (comp. *✓fud* in *fusion*;) to pour out.

10. *Fray*, (comp. *✓fric* in *friction*;) Lat. *fricare*; Ital. *fregare*; Span. *fricar* and *fregar*; Portug. *✓freg* in *esfregar*, (comp. *✓fric* in *fricção*;) Fr. *frayer*, (comp. *✓fric* in *friction*;) to rub.

11. *Fry*, (comp. *✓frig* in *fricassee*;) Lat. *frigere*; Ital. *friggere*, (comp. *✓frig* in *frigasea*;) Span. *freir*, (comp. *✓frig* in *fricassea*;) Portug. *frigir*; Fr. *frire*, (comp. *✓frig* in *fricassee*;) to dress with fat by heating.

12. *✓Fy* in *magnify*, (comp. *✓fac* in *facile*, *✓fice* in *suffice*;) Lat. *facere*, *sufficere*, *magnificare*; Ital. *fare*, (comp. *✓fac* in *facile*, *✓fic* in *magnificare*;) Span. *hacer*, (comp. *✓fac* in *facil*, *✓fic* in *magnificar*;) Portug. *fazer*, (comp. *✓fac* in *facil*, *✓fic* in *magnificar*;) Provenc. *faire* and *far*; Old Fr. *fer*; Fr. *faire*, *suffire*, *magnifier*, (comp. *✓fac* in *facile*, *✓fic* in *efficient*;) to make.

13. *Join*, (comp. *✓jug* in *conjugal*, *✓jung* in *junction*;) Lat. *jungere*, (comp. *✓jug* in *jugum*;) Ital. *giugnere*; Span. Portug. *juntar*, (comp. *✓jug* in *conjugal*;) Fr. *joindre*, (comp. *✓jug* in *conjugal*;) to unite.

14. *✓Ly* in *ally*, (comp. *✓lig* in *ligature*;) Lat. *ligare*; Ital. *ligare*; Span. Portug. *ligar*; Fr. *lier*, (comp. *✓lig* in *ligature*;) to bind.

15. *✓Main* in *remain*, (comp. *✓man* in *permanent*;) Lat. *manere*; Ital. *manere*; Span. Portug. *✓man* in *permanente*; Fr. *✓man* in *permanent*; to stay.

16. *✓Mur* in *demur*, (comp. *✓mor* in *commorant*;) Lat. *morari*; Ital. *✓mor* in *dimorare*; Span. Portug. *morar*; Fr. *✓meur* in *demeurer*; to reside.

17. *✓Noy* in *annoy*, (comp. *✓noc* in *innocent*;) Lat. *nocere*; Ital. *nocere*; Span. *nocir*; Portug. *✓noc* in *nociro*; Fr. *nuire*, (comp. *✓noc* in *innocent*;) to hurt.

18. *Paint*, (comp. *✓pig* in *pigment*;) Lat. *pingere*, (comp. *✓pig* in *pigmentum*;) Ital. *pingere* and *pignere*; Span. Portug. *pintar*; Fr. *peindre*; to form a figure in colors.

19. *✓Pair* in *repair*, (comp. *✓pare* in *prepare*;) Lat. *parare*; Ital. *parare*; Span. Portug. *parar*; Fr. *parer*; to get ready.

20. *✓Pear* in *appear*, (comp. *✓par* in *apparent*;) Lat. *parere*; Ital. *parere*; Span. Portug. *✓par* in *parecer*; Fr. *✓par* in *paraître*; to seem.

21. *✓Peat* in *repeat*, (comp. *✓pet* in *repetition*;) Lat. *petere*; Ital. *✓pet* in *ripetere*; Span. Portug. *✓pet* in *repeter*; Fr. *✓pet* in *repeter*; to ask.

22. *✓Play* in *display*; see *Ply*.

23. *Please*, and *✓ply* in *comply*, (comp. *✓plac* in *complacent*;) Lat. *placere*; Ital. *piacere*; Span. *✓plac* in *complacer*; Portug. *✓plac* in *complacencia*; Fr. *plaire*; to gratify.

24. *✓Ploy* in *employ*; see *Ply*.

25. *Ply*, *✓play* in *display*, and *✓ploy* in *employ*, (comp. *✓plic* in *explicate*;) Lat. *plicare*; Ital. *piegare*, (comp. *✓plic* in *replicare*;) Span. *plegar*, (comp. *✓plic* in *explicar*;) Portug. *✓preg* in *empregar*, (comp. *✓plic* in *explicar*;) Fr. *plier*, and *ployer*, (comp. *✓plic* in *expliquer*;) to fold.

26. *✓Ply* in *supply*, (comp. *✓ple* in *supplement*;) Lat. *plere*; Ital. *plire* in *supplire*, *pire* in *empire*, *piere* in *empiere*, (comp. *✓ple* in *complemento*;) Span. *plir* in *suplir*, (comp. *✓ple* in *empear*;) Portug. *prir* in *suprir*, (comp. *✓ple* in *supplemento*;) Fr. *plir* in *emplir*, (comp. *✓ple* in *suppleer*;) to fill.

27. *✓Ply* in *comply*; see *Please*.

28. *✓Pound* in *expound*, and *✓pose* in *impose*, (comp. *✓pon* in *exponent*;) Lat. *ponere*; Ital. *ponere* and *porre*; Span. *poner*; Portug. *por*, (comp. *✓pon* in *exponente*;) Fr. *poser*, (comp. *✓pon* in *exponential*;) to put.

29. *✓Pose* in *impose*; see *✓Pound*.

30. *Pray*, (comp. *✓prec* in *deprecate*;) Lat. *precari*; Ital. *pregare*, (comp. *✓prec* in *imprecare*;) Span. *✓prec* in *deprecar*; Portug. *✓prec* in *deprecar*; Fr. *prier*, (comp. *✓prec* in *imprecation*;) to entreat.

31. *Prove*, (comp. *✓prob* in *probation*;) Lat. *probare*; Ital. *provare*, (comp. *✓prob* in *probazione*;) Span. *probar*; Portug. *provar*; Old Fr. *prover*; Fr. *prouver*, (comp. *✓prob* in *probation*;) to try.

32. *✓Sail* in *assail*, (comp. *✓sal* in *salient*, *✓sil* in *resilient*;) Lat. *salire*, *assilire*; Ital. *salire*; Span. *salir*; Portug. *saltar*; Fr. *saillir*; to leap.

33. *Sound*, (comp. *✓son* in *consonant*;) Lat. *sonare*; Ital. *sonare*; Span. *sonar*; Portug. *soar*, (comp. *✓son* in *consonar*;) Fr. *sonner*; to make a noise.

34. *✓Spair* in *despair*, (comp. *✓sper* in *desperation*;) Lat. *sperare*; Ital. *sperare*; Span. Portug. *esperar*; Fr. *esperer*; to hope.

35. *Spouse* and *espouse*, (comp. *✓spond* in *despond*;) Lat. *spondere*; Ital. *sposare*, (comp. *✓spond* in *sponzo*;) Span. Portug. *✓spos* in *desposar*; Fr. *epousar*, (comp. *✓spond* in *desponsation*;) to promise.

36. *✓Strue* in *construe*, and *stroy* in *destroy*, (comp. *✓struc* in *destruction*;) Lat. *struere*, (comp. *✓struc* in *structura*;) Ital. *struggere*; Span. *struir* in *destruir*, (comp. *struc* in *destruccion*;) Portug. *struir* in *destruir*, (comp. *✓struc* in *structura*;) Fr. *truire* in *detruire*, (comp. *✓struc* in *structure*;) to build.

37. *✓Stroy* in *destroy*; see *✓Strue*.

38. *Sue*, (comp. *✓seq* in *consequent*;) Lat. *sequi*; Ital. *seguire*; Span. Portug. *seguir*, (comp. *✓seq* in *consequente*;) Provenç. *segir* and *segre*; Fr. *suivre*, (comp. *✓seq* in *consequent*;) to follow.

39. *✓Tain* in *contain*, (comp. *✓ten* in *tenor*;) Lat. *tenere*; Ital. *tenere*; Span. *tener*; Portug. *ter*, (comp. *✓ten* in *tenor*;) Fr. *tener*; to hold.

40. *Taint*, (comp. *tinge*;) Lat. *tingere*; Ital. *tingere* and *tignere*; Span. *tinturar*; Portug. *tingir*; Fr. *teindre*; to dye.

41. *✓Tray* in *portray*, (comp. *✓trah* in *attractent*;) Lat. *trahere*; Ital. *trarre*; Span. *traer*, (comp. *✓trah* in *atraccion*;) Portug. *trahir*; Fr. *traire*, (comp. *✓trah* in *attraction*;) to draw.

42. *✓Vail* in *prevail*, (comp. *✓val* in *valid*;) Lat. *valere*; Ital. *valere*; Span. Portug. *valer*; Fr. *valoir*; to be strong.

43. *✓Veigh* in *inveigh*; see *✓Vey*.

44. *✓Vey* in *convey*, *✓veigh* in *inveigh*, and *✓voy* in *convoy*, (comp. *✓veh* in *vehicle*;) Lat. *vehere*; Ital. *✓ve* in *reiculo*; Span. *✓vi* in *enviar*, *✓voy* in *convoyer*, (comp. *✓veh* in *vehiculo*;) Portug. *✓voy* in *convoyer*, (comp. *✓veh* in *vehiculo*;) Fr. *✓voy* in *convoyer*, (comp. *✓veh* in *vehicule*;) to carry.

45. *✓Vey* in *survey*; see *View*.

46. *View*, and *✓vey* in *survey*, (comp. *✓vid* in *provide*;) Lat. *videre*; Ital. *vedere*, (comp. *✓vid* in *providente*;) Span. Portug. *ver*, (comp. *✓vid* in *providente*;) Old Fr. *veir*, *veoir*; Fr. *voir*, (comp. *✓vid* in *providence*;) to see.

47. *Vouch*, (comp. *✓voc* in *convoke*;) Lat. *vocare*; Ital. *vocare*; Span. *vocear*; Portug. *✓voc* in *convocar*; Old Fr. *voucher*; Fr. *✓voc* in *convoquer*; to call.

48. *Vow*, (comp. *✓vo* in *devotion*;) Lat. *vovere*; Ital. *votare*; Span. Portug. *votar*; Fr. *vouer*, (comp. *✓vo* in *devotion*;) to promise solemnly.

49. *✓Voy* in *convoy*; see *✓Vey*.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following brief notices of the principal Societies which have been established in this country for the promotion of the higher objects of literature and science, are taken from the First Annual Report of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences, prepared by the Corresponding Secretary of the Academy, Rev. Professor Cogswell, D. D., of Dartmouth College. More extended notices of several of the Societies here mentioned, have been published in the former volumes of the Register, and others, in a course of preparation, will appear in due time. But the following is more complete and accurate, as a compendious view, than any thing which has been published. It is proper, in the extract, to include the introductory reference to the principal institutions of the kind in Europe, after the model of which our own, in some measure, have been formed.

For the promotion of these important objects—for the cultivation of Literature, the Sciences and the Arts—the learned Societies of Europe were formed. These, under the names of Academies, Institutes, or Societies, superseded, in a great measure, the ancient schools of philosophy. The first Society of this kind was founded in the latter part of the eighth century, by the Emperor Charlemagne, and was composed, principally, of the nobles of his court.

In France, the French Academy was established by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1635, and the Royal Academy of Sciences, which published one hundred and thirty-nine volumes of Transactions, was formed by Colbert, in 1666. In 1795, the different learned Societies were united in one, called the National Institute. This Institute has since been modified, and now consists of five Academies, entitled, 1. The French Academy, devoted to the French Language and Literature; 2. Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; 3. Royal Academy of Sciences; 4. Royal Academy of Fine Arts; 5. Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

In Germany, the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum* was founded in 1652. There are various other Literary Societies in that part of Europe. These have done much to give to Germany her present literary character.

In Great Britain, the Royal Society of London was established in 1645, and in 1662 received its charter from the crown. Sir Isaac Newton was its first President. It has published one hundred and thirty quarto volumes of Trans-

actions, nearly one and a third in a year, on an average. About forty of these have been issued since 1800. Drs. Hutton, Pearson, and Shaw, have published an abridgement of this work in eighteen volumes quarto. Various other smaller Literary Societies exist in the kingdom, and are accomplishing much in their various spheres of operations.

All the Literary and Scientific Associations in this country are yet in an incipient state. Great things, therefore, could not be expected to have been accomplished by them. Enough, however, has been done to warrant important and happy results, ultimately. As a statistical account of these Societies has never been published, it may be interesting and useful to introduce here, a brief notice of each. They will be presented in chronological order.

The American Philosophical Society is the oldest in the United States. Previously to its formation, there had existed in the city of Philadelphia, two small associations, whose object was, the advancement of useful knowledge. One was called the "American Philosophical Society," and was formed in 1742, and the other was called "The American Society for Promoting and Propagating Useful Knowledge, in Philadelphia," and was established in 1766. These two Societies, January 2, 1769, were united by the name of "The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge." In 1771, it consisted of nearly three hundred members. March 15, 1780, it was incorporated by the State Legislature. Its meetings are semi-monthly. It has published ten quarto volumes of Transactions, containing valuable articles on Literature, the Sciences and Arts—one volume in seven years, on an average. The first was issued in 1771, and the second in 1786. The first President of the Society was Dr. Franklin. David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Caspar Wistar, Robert Patterson, and William Tilghman, have since successively presided. Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, LL. D., is now President of the Society. Its Library contains ten or eleven thousand volumes, many of them rare and costly, presented by foreign governments and learned societies. Mr. John Hyacinth De Magellan, of London, about twenty years ago, presented to the Society the sum of two hundred guineas, as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be disposed of in premiums, to be adjudged to the authors of the best discovery or most useful invention, relating to Navigation, Astronomy, or Natural Philosophy. There is attached to the Institution, a handsome Cabinet of minerals and fossils. The paintings are chiefly portraits of its distinguished members.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences is next in age and importance to the American Philosophical Society. Its centre of operations is Boston. May 4, 1780, it was incorporated by the Legislature of the State. The object of the Society is thus expressed in a clause of the charter—"That the end and design of the institution of said Academy is to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities of America, and of the natural history of the country, and to determine the uses to which the various natural productions of the country may be applied; to promote and encourage medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and experiments, astronomical, meteorological and geographical observations; and improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce; and, in fine, to cultivate every art and science which may tend to advance the interest, honor, dignity and happiness of a free, independent and virtuous people." The number of active members can never exceed two hundred, nor be less than forty. It has four stated meetings in a year. Its first volume of Memoirs was published in 1785. In sixty-two years it has published five volumes quarto—one volume in twelve years, on an average. The gentlemen who have presided over this Association are James Bowdoin, John Adams, Edward A. Holyoke, John Quincy Adams, and Nathaniel Bowditch. The presiding officer at the present time, is John Pickering, LL. D. The Library contains about three or four thousand volumes of choice books. Benjamin Thompson, (Count Rumford,) left to the Academy, at his death, which occurred in 1814, a fund, a part of the interest of which is to be expended in premiums of gold and silver medals to the authors of any important discoveries, or useful improvements on light or heat.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has its location at Boston, and was formed January 24, 1791, and incorporated February 19, 1794. To the Rev. Dr. Belknap, Judge Tudor, and the Rev. Dr. Eliot, is to be ascribed, more than to any others, the honor of being its founders. The Society meets monthly. Its first volume was published in 1792. It has printed twenty-seven volumes, being on an average, about one volume in two years. These Collections, as they are called, contain a vast amount of important matter of a historical nature, which will be thus preserved from the wastes of time. These are divided into series of ten volumes each, denominated decades, the last volume of each decade containing an index to the series. The first President of the Society was James Sullivan, LL. D. Gov. Gore, Judge Davis, and Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, have since presided. James Savage, LL. D., is now President. This is the oldest Historical Society in the country, and it possesses the best library, and the largest number of charts, maps, plans, manuscripts, autographs, and paintings—ancient and modern portraits. The Society has funds, but these are not large.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences was formed at New Haven, March 4, 1799, and, in October following, was incorporated. It was established for the purpose of encouraging literary and philosophical researches in general, and, particularly, for investigating the Natural History of Connecticut. In 1811, it published a statistical account of New Haven, contained in a pamphlet of eighty-four pages. In 1815, it published a pamphlet of forty pages, containing the history of several towns in Litchfield county. Only one octavo volume of Memoirs has been issued. The Academy has stated meetings; at which subjects are discussed, and dissertations read, some of which have appeared in the "Journal of Science and Arts." President Dwight of Yale College, was the first President, and remained in office until 1817, when Dr. Day was elected to the presidency. He was annually re-elected until 1836, when Professor Silliman was called to preside over the Academy.

The New York Historical Society was formed by adopting a constitution, December 10, 1804. Judge Benson, John Pintard, LL. D., Gov. Clinton, and the Rev. Dr. Miller, appear to have been the most active in establishing the Society. The first President was Egbert Benson, LL. D. His successors have been the Hon. Gouverneur Morris, Gov. Clinton, Dr. Hosack, Chancellor Kent, Gov. Lewis, and Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq. Peter Augustus Jay, LL. D., is the present incumbent. The Society published its first volume in 1809. Five others have since been issued, being about one volume, on an average, in seven years. The library of the Society is large, containing about 13,000 volumes, and, for value, is not surpassed by any historical library, except that of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was founded in 1805, by the exertions of a few individuals, and chartered in 1806, and was designed for young artists. Joseph Hopkinson, LL. D., has been President of the Society. This Institution has published three volumes and a half, containing matters relative to the objects of the Society.

The American Academy of Fine Arts, at New York, was founded in 1808. John Trumbull, LL. D., has been President. Rembrant Peale, Esq., is now the presiding officer. It is supported entirely by artists.

The American Antiquarian Society was formed principally through the instrumentality of Isaiah Thomas, LL. D., who gave to it large funds. It is located at Worcester, Ms., and was incorporated in 1812. It has published but one volume, besides its semi-annual reports. The library contains about 14,000 volumes, some of which are highly valuable. About 15,000 separate tracts or pamphlets have been bound in 1,035 volumes. The collection of newspapers, the largest and best probably in the country, contains 1,251 volumes, many of them embracing two or three annual files between the same covers. The Society has many manuscripts, some very rare and curious. Besides its library, cabinet, and buildings, it has about \$25,000 in money as a fund. Mr. Thomas, its principal founder, was President from 1812—1831. Since that time Thomas Lindall Winthrop, LL. D., presided until his death in 1841. Gov. Davis succeeds him in office.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, was formed in 1812, and incorporated in 1817. It has published six volumes of original and important matter. The Journal of the Academy was commenced in 1817, and it continues to be issued. The library of the Academy, which in natural history is by far the richest in the United States, is indebted to William Maclure, Esq., for seven-tenths of all the books it contains. In five years, from 1816 to 1820 inclusive, this munificent patron of science presented nearly 1,500 volumes (including 146 folios, and nearly 600 quartos) on natural history, the fine arts, antiquities, books of travels, embracing many of the most costly works on these subjects. The library now contains about 10,000 volumes, besides maps, and charts. The attention of the Society is invited to the following subjects, viz : Zoology, Ornithology, Ichthyology, Conchology, Herpetology, Entomology, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy. The Collections in respect to all these subjects, are many and exceedingly valuable. It possesses a large and beautiful building in the upper part of the city of Philadelphia. During most of the time of the Academy's existence, William Maclure, Esq. has been President, and Samuel G. Morton, M. D., Corresponding Secretary. William Hembel, Esq., is now the President.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina was formed in 1813, (?) but has not accomplished much. For some years Stephen Elliot, LL. D., was President. The Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, late Secretary of War, took a very active part in the establishment of the Society.

The Essex Historical Society was established for Essex County, Ms., and, June 11, 1821, it was incorporated by the Legislature of the State. It has procured a small library, cabinet, and collection of paintings, but has never published much. Edward A. Holyoke, LL. D., was its first President.

The Maryland Academy of Sciences and Literature was established at Baltimore in 1821. G. H. Girardin was the first President, and Dr. M'Cauley, Secretary. It has a valuable collection of minerals, and has published one volume of important matter.

The Franklin Society for the purpose of Promoting Investigation in Natural Science was formed at Providence, R. I., in 1821, and was incorporated in 1823. Much has not been accomplished by the Association.

The Maine Historical Society was incorporated by the State, February 5, 1822. The first meeting of the Society was held in Portland, April 11, 1822, when it was organized, and Albion K. Parris, then Governor of the State, was chosen President. Its succeeding Presidents have been Rev. William Allen, D. D., Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D. D., Hon. Stephen Longfellow, LL. D., and Chief Justice Mellen. It published a volume of valuable historical matter in 1831, in an octavo form of four hundred and thirty pages.

The Rhode Island Historical Society dates its origin from the accidental meeting of a few gentlemen at the office of the Hon. William R. Staples in Providence, April 19, 1822. The June following it obtained a charter from the Legislature of the State. The Society has a small library and cabinet, and has published four volumes of Collections. The first President was Gov. James Fenner. Since he retired from the chair, the Hon. John Howland has presided.

The New Hampshire Historical Society was instituted May 20, 1823, and, June 13, following, it received its act of incorporation from the State Legislature. It has been one of the most efficient institutions of the kind,—second only to the Historical Societies of Massachusetts and New York. It has published five volumes of Collections, the first in 1831,—all of which bear the impress of the mind and efforts of the late John Farmer, Esq., of Concord, one of the greatest antiquaries of this country. The sixth volume is nearly in readiness for printing. Valuable addresses have been delivered before the Society by the Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Hon. Salma Hale, Hon. Charles H. Atherton, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, Prof. Daniel Oliver, Chief Justice Parker, and Judge Upham. Its Presidents have been Gov. Plumer, Gov. Woodbury, Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Hon. Salma Hale, Gov. Harvey, and Hon. Charles H. Atherton. The present presiding officer is Joel Parker, LL. D.

The Connecticut Historical Society, located at Hartford, was incorporated on

the first Wednesday of May, 1825, and during that month, the Society was organized; but it never held another meeting till May, 1839, having been revived by an act of the Legislature. Since that time it has been efficient. Materials are collected for a volume, which, it is expected, will soon be published. Judge Thomas Day is President, and Henry Barnard, 2d, Esq., is Secretary.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania was established at Philadelphia in 1825, and William Rawle, LL. D. was elected the first President. The presiding officer at the present time is Peter S. Du Ponceau, LL. D. It has published three volumes, and part I. of volume IV., entitled *Memoirs*.

The National Academy of Design was formed at New York in 1826. Samuel F. B. Morse, Esq. is President. This institution is sustained by amateurs of the Fine Arts.

The Albany Institute was established in 1828. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D., was the first President. In 1832, the library consisted of 1,592 volumes, and the museum of 10,444 specimens in geology, mineralogy, botany, coins, engravings, and casts. Both the library and museum have since been much improved.

The Boston Society of Natural History was instituted May 6, 1830, and incorporated, February 24, 1831. Thomas Nuttal, Esq., the well known botanist and ornithologist, was chosen the first President, but did not accept the office. The Presidents of the Society have been Benjamin D. Greene, Esq., and George B. Emerson, Esq. The latter is now in office. The library consists of 1,000 volumes, and the cabinet is valuable. It has published three octavo volumes of 500 pages each, of very interesting matter. The funds of the Society are very considerable, and its prospects are flattering.

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio was established at Columbus in 1830. Hon. Jacob Burnett of Cincinnati took an active part in the early transactions of the institution. Its publications have been few, only two parts of volume I. Hon. Benjamin Tappan, now Senator in Congress, was for some time President.

The Indiana Historical Society, organized in 1830, was incorporated in 1831. Benjamin Parke, Esq., has been President. The institution as yet has accomplished but little.

The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society was instituted in 1831, and, in a great measure, through the instrumentality of President Cushing of Hampden Sidney College. Chief Justice Marshall was elected the first President. It has published only a pamphlet containing an Address and some matters respecting the Society.

The Essex County Natural History Society was established December 18, 1833, and incorporated February 12, 1836. Andrew Nichols, Esq., is President of the Society. William Prescott, M. D., takes a most lively interest in its objects. No. 1, of volume I., of a Journal, consisting of forty-four pages, has been published. There is a small library and cabinet.

The Kentucky Historical Society, formed March, 1838, has done well considering the time and circumstances of its existence. Dr. Edward Jarvis has been very active in obtaining collections for the library and cabinet. The act of incorporation, constitution, by-laws, and a few circulars and pamphlets have been published.

The Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society was incorporated November 22, 1838. Henry Stevens, Esq. of Barnet, is President. The Society as yet has published nothing.

The Georgia Historical Society was formed June 4, 1839, and incorporated, December 19, 1839. John Macpherson Berrien, LL. D., now of the United States Senate, is President, and William Bacon Stevens, M. D., is Secretary. The splendid autographical collection of I. K. Test, Esq., the best in the country, has been presented to it. The Society has already published one volume of valuable Collections.

The American Statistical Association was instituted at Boston, December 11, 1839, and was incorporated by the Legislature, February 5, 1841. The Hon. Richard Fletcher is President, Rev. Joseph B. Felt, Corresponding Secretary,

Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., Home Secretary, and Joseph E. Worcester, Esq., Foreign Secretary. It has stated meetings every month. As yet it has published but little. The constitution, by-laws, and a few circulars and addresses only have been issued. A volume is in preparation, and, it is expected, will soon be presented to the public. A library has been established, containing many valuable statistical works, printed in this and other countries.

The National Institution for the Promotion of Science was formed at the city of Washington, D. C., May 15, 1840, by the adoption of a constitution, choice of officers, and a declaration of the objects of the Association, which are to promote science and the useful arts, and to establish a national museum of natural history. It has been incorporated by Congress. Joel R. Poinsett, LL. D. late Secretary of War, is President of the Institution; the President of the United States is patron ex-officio; all the Secretaries and other Heads of Departments of the General Government, are, for the time being, with their consent, Directors of the Institution. It has stated monthly meetings. The constitution, by-laws, and a few pamphlets only have been published. The library is not large, but the museum of natural history is magnificent. No other Society probably has done so much in so short a time. Their Collection would do honor to some of the older Societies of Europe. It is placed in the Patent Office, and occupies the whole of the second story, being two hundred and sixty-seven feet in length by sixty-two in breadth. For the improvement of the Institution, Congress has lately appropriated \$20,000, especially for arranging and putting up the articles recently brought home by the exploring expedition, sent out by the government.

Some other Literary Societies exist, of which little is known, as the New York Literary and Philosophical Society, of which William A. Duer, LL. D. is President; the New York Lyceum of Natural History, of which Joseph Delafield, Esq. is President; the Troy Lyceum of Natural History, of which Judge Isaac M'Conihe has been a very active officer; the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, at St. Louis, Mo., and some others of a similar description.

For the sake of completeness, the account of the *Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences*, given in another part of the document from which we quote, is here inserted.

For some time, it had been the opinion of those who had reflected on the subject, that an Institution of the kind was needed in this part of the country, to aid in increasing in the community, a taste for literature and science. As the means of knowledge in our large cities, and at our old literary establishments cannot be enjoyed here, something as a substitute should be provided. To supply this want in part, it was thought, that a Literary and Scientific Association, answering, in some measure, the purposes of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Boston Society of Natural History, might be formed in this vicinity, whose radiating influence would be favorable and salutary. It would bring learned men in contact with each other, furnish an opportunity for exchanging views on great and important subjects, and operate as a stimulus to exertion in the pursuits of science. It would also become a bond of union and fellowship, and enable those thus associated to publish the results of their inquiries and investigations, for the benefit of others.

Accordingly, after consultation and correspondence, a number of gentlemen from Vermont, Massachusetts, and this State, assembled in Hanover, at the study of President Lord, June 24, 1841, for the purpose of forming, if it should be deemed expedient, a Society of the above description. The meeting was organized by choosing Professor Adams of Dartmouth College, chairman, and Professor Alpheus Crosby, scribe. After suitable deliberation on the subject, and the opinion of all present had been expressed, a vote was passed to form such a Society as had been contemplated. A constitution was then prepared and adopted, officers were elected, and the Academy immediately went into operation. A number of individuals, at that time, were elected as Fellows, Corresponding, or Honorary Members, and others since, have been elected as

such. The Academy has had several meetings, at which essays or dissertations have been read and criticised. Conversation and discussions, also, on literary and scientific subjects have been held, and found profitable.

From the formation of the Society, the Curators have contemplated the publication of a periodical, either quarterly or annual, and, had there been a suitable printing press in the vicinity for issuing it, would have endeavored to commence it before this time. A work appropriated to the objects of the Academy, is deemed essential to the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was established.

Another object in view, is the establishment of a library, adapted to promote specially the objects of the Academy. This has been commenced. About three hundred bound volumes of books, with one hundred and twenty files of newspapers, bound in eighty volumes, and about ninety files of newspapers unbound, and also pamphlets sufficient in number to make a hundred volumes when bound, are deposited in the library, as the property of the Academy. Some of the papers are of great value for their antiquity, having been collected by Gov. Bartlett. These, with many others, were presented to the Academy by his son, Judge Bartlett, of Haverhill. The pamphlets, of course, are of a miscellaneous character, most of which, however, possess intrinsic worth, and are valuable in a library like this. Included in the bound volumes, are the publications of most of the learned Societies in the country, which are a donation from them. Efforts have been made to obtain complete sets of the early newspapers printed in this part of the country; as Spooner's Journal, published by Judah C. Spooner and Timothy Green, at this place in 1778, and from February 1781, at Westminster or Windsor, Vt. Sixteen volumes of it have been procured, others are needed to complete the set. This paper is exceedingly valuable, as it was published at the time of the American Revolution, and was the first periodical issued in this part of the country, and consequently contains much of its early history. A complete set of the Vermont Chronicle, of the Boston Recorder, and of the Dartmouth Gazette, while it was printed by Moses Davis, has been obtained. The manuscript Journal of Weather, with meteorological and thermometrical observations, from 1806 to 1838—thirty-two years, kept by the late John Farmer, Esq., of Concord, together with an account of his correspondence from 1819 to 1838, in which he received 3,087 letters, is deposited in the library. It also contains a manuscript Journal of the Weather from 1771 to 1797, kept by Eleazar Russell, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.

Such is a brief account of the several learned Societies in this country—of their formation, object, labors, and results. And their very existence has done much to awaken a spirit of inquiry and investigation on the subjects for the promotion of which they were specially formed, and having commenced the work of improvement, they will be likely to prosecute it with commendable zeal and success. The emulation excited by the different Societies will serve as a stimulus to effort. The division of labor, too, will have a tendency to promote perfection in each department.

SOURCES OF PAUL'S ELOQUENCE AS A PREACHER.

[By CHARLES LORD, M. A.]

In regard to eloquence, no servant was ever more like our divine Master than Paul. Even some heathen writers have placed him in the first rank; while with all Christian writers he is confessedly chief. He stands upon the broad basis of humanity; is eloquent not to a Jew alone, nor to a Gentile; not to one school alone, nor to one age: preaching as persuasively to us as to an Athenian eighteen centuries ago, and destined to be the most eloquent minister as long as humanity shall endure.

It is my object to state some of the sources of Paul's eloquence as a preacher.

First, *Earnestness.*

With this, his conversion had much to do.

Before that event, the light that was in him was darkness. But the Sun of righteousness chased the cloud of ignorance and guilt that lay as a long dark night upon him, and shed over his soul the light of God, in which he might walk and rejoice. At once he was in the vigor of a new life, in an atmosphere healthful and bracing, like cool, morning air. Truth met him with peculiar beauty; her lost authority was restored, and all those natural powers of man which rejoiced together before the fall, were brought into submission. He was armed for truth, and against error; and thoroughly panoplied to endure in any struggle.

Again: The convictions of Paul in regard to certain points, had much to do with his earnestness. In regard to the honor of God, "Let God be true, and every man a liar," is his sublime expression. His conviction in regard to his indebtedness to Christ for saving him, a sinful and most cruel-hearted man, and for putting him, the least of all saints, into the ministry. His conviction in regard to the miseries of sin: having, in his own person, felt the plague, and trembling under the awful condemnation of sin, he could and did put himself in the place of others, and was constrained to cry aloud of their coming ruin. His conviction of the certainty of divine promises: "I believe God," he exclaims, "that it shall be done as he hath said." His conviction of *personal responsibility* in the work of redemption: "I am a debtor to Greek and barbarian;" "Woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." He did preach it in season and out of season, every part of the whole gospel, and the whole of every part, as occasion offered. Joined to this conviction was one equally strong in regard to his dependence on the Divine Spirit, upon which he gladly cast himself in his weakness. Moreover, he was strongly impressed that he must please God rather than men; and so, like Demosthenes, he forgot himself, and was not bound by the fear or praise of man. Further; he was convinced that he ought not to be distracted by two objects at one time; and he always lived as if he was born for one single object, and that a great one which ought to absorb every energy for its best accomplishment. Finally; such was his conviction in regard to the nature of his service, that he went, not like a galley slave to his toil, but with bounding exultation; nor did he go with pride, or rashness, or envy, weakening his efforts, but with humility, and prudence, and a charity which rejoiced even though Christ was preached of envy and strife.

The earnestness of Paul found nourishment in his views of the Old Testament, of the cross, and the future prosperity of the church.

We are told that "the Roman citizens adorned the vestibules of their dwellings with the images of their ancestors, so that the faces of the patriot, the warrior, and the philosopher, were ever present to remind them of their exploits, and to stimulate them to imitation." Paul's allusions to Abraham and Moses, and his epitome of Old Testament biography, show the influence of the men of the past, over his spirit. And how did this Hebrew of the Hebrews regard the entire Mosaic economy? "Its solemn and gorgeous magnificence adjusted and adorned by the immediate hand of God," imposed awe upon his spirit. In the Tabernacle was garnered type and symbol; in Israel's observances was Christianity veiled; in their Prophets were the oracles of God. Is fervor added to piety among the ruins of Iona, vision to poetry before the statues of men of song, and shall not earnestness be added to speech by such venerable and holy scenes?

But this variety of influence from the hoary ages of Hebrew antiquity, was greatly excelled by the rousing wonders of the cross then before him. Perhaps to a thoughtless Gentile, standing with his hand upon the tomb of Christ that night after his burial, it might have seemed that the bigotry of the synagogue, the pride of the portico, and the malice of the Jewish populace and Roman soldiery had triumphed, and that the reputed Messiah, most justly despised even by despised Nazarenes, was really dead and Christianity with him. But Paul looked upon Christ a conqueror; he saw principalities and powers broken; sin,

Satan,—every foe of man, subdued. To him the cross was the plan of wisdom for the recovery of the captive out of the Egyptian house of his bondage ; for the guardianship, guidance, and passport of a whole race journeying through a wilderness ; and for their peaceful rest beyond the waters of death. To him the cross was the great power of God exerting itself benevolently on earth ; "enriching the world with a gift that left it nothing to dread or ask for more ;" exalting our nature, trembling over the bottomless gulf, to a divine union ; redeeming it from the curse of justice to the blessing of mercy. But he sees more in the cross—his favorite and reverenced forms of Hebrew antiquity, type and symbol, prophet and priest, appear with new glory in the cross. The martyr Abel is more martyr-like when seen from this point ; the self-denying Moses more zealous in his sacrifices ; the piety of David seems more devout ; the tender pathos of the weeping prophet with the lofty spirit of the evangelical, more touching and sublime. In fine, at the cross were gathered all the evangelical, immortal principles of the old dispensation, emancipated and instinct with fresh life, to develope themselves more fully in the new. And the Apostle's deference for the circumstance of the Jewish economy with but glimpses of its substance, passes into joyful admiration as he views its substance with but glimpses of its circumstance, in the cross which was otherwise full of high incitements.

But Paul was prophetic. On an eminence, he saw far off, the second coming of Christ. He saw the healing virtues of Christianity flowing through the morals of nations. Tracing its course of light, merit, and strength, he saw its blessed influence widening to cover the whole earth.

Such are the circumstances that conspired to make Paul earnest. Suddenly coming into possession of a vigorous life of faith, his soul roused, nerved, and ennobled by the firmest and best convictions, looking reverently on the Hebrew theocracy, with an inspiriting delight on the cross, and with rejoicing hope on the glory of its earthly career, he springs, more eagerly than any athlete on his course. His whole being assumes the posture of earnestness. Every look, his tones, his movements, are those of intense zeal. At Athens, at Ephesus, in Lycaonia, his hearers are listening to a dying man pleading to immortal beings for the life of their souls. Words seem to spring from him in their eagerness ; argument presses upon argument, like runners for a prize ; discourse quickly succeeds discourse ; the entire life of the preacher is a real, an earnest life.

The second source of Paul's eloquence as a preacher, is *Adaptation*.

The principle of adaptedness to time, place, and circumstance, is recognized and obeyed by all the Apostles, especially by Paul. At Antioch he addresses his Jewish auditors with peculiar skilfulness ; referring to the most striking passages in their national history, to fulfilled prophecy, to the witnessing John and the dying Lamb. At Lystra, his address is "short, simple, passionate, energetic ;" to a plain people, becoming plain ; teaching them from nature, and performing a miracle to impress his words on a superstitious mind. At Athens, there is an implied respect innocently and skilfully paid by Paul to the exquisite specimens of her art and elegant remains of her literature, in his notice of one altar and quotation from one poet. He did not inveigh against her schools of philosophy, her temples, cenotaphs, and portraits. "Nor did he reason with these elegant polytheists out of the Scriptures. He addressed them with an eloquent exposition of natural religion, and of the providential government of God." "Disputing and preaching" at Ephesus, it was with such consummate adaptedness to strong prejudices, that without a word against the goddess Diana, he preached three months with unusual efficacy. Even Lord Shaftesbury confesses how "handsomely Paul accommodates himself" in certain cases. His subjects also are pertinent ; they are righteousness and temperance before a man shamefully deficient in them. His style is fit ; on these subjects he reasoned, not declaimed. His address is suitable ; "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that ye are much devoted to religion ;" "Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my defence." His illustrations are suitable ; he does not talk of Athenian games to the Romans, nor to the Greeks of adoption. Nothing is out of harmony. To a Jew he is a Jew ; to a Gentile a Gentile. He has learning for

the learned ; philosophy for philosophers. He adapts himself to the principle of curiosity in the human mind ; " whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." Consonant with a mental law, he first commands and then reproves ; first weeps and then makes you weep ; goes where he bids you follow ; gives up what he bids you relinquish ; is what he would have others be. When he preached, all was propriety. The words that sprang from him were fitting words ; the truths that crowded for utterance found a counterpart somewhere. He had taken the impression of things, as snow conforms to the unevenness of the ground. He had adapted himself to the nature and circumstances of the case, as the tides do to the indentations of the shore. And this adaptation made his earnestness in place. The latter was never lost through failure of the former.

We pass to a third source of Paul's eloquence as a preacher ; *Firmness of Soul.*

Paul had that persisting, indomitable efficiency of soul, that originates in a trusty judgment, an energetic feeling, and in harmony of mental powers ; and which has its growth under actual labor, under success and an approving conscience ; and also amid opposition, terror, and suffering. His life was in his hand. In facing dangers he reacted the part of Daniel, of the three men in the furnace, and set Luther an example. He walked about confronting seen and unseen foes, finishing manfully what remained of the sufferings of Christ, and enduring for the church her utmost trials in the hour of her worst distress. He nobly bears up though a Jew drives him by persecution into the hands of a persecuting Gentile ; though the engulfing ocean casts him on the mercy of the robber ; though from scourging he goes to be stoned. Beside cavils of ignorant countrymen, he boldly meets, in his sensitiveness, the oblique glance of the half-closed eye, the sneer playing on the lip of the learned stoics and academicians. At an immense disadvantage he fearlessly broaches a despised doctrine at Rome in the age of Nero ; his greatness of soul bearing him above the sarcastic curiosity of her pagan philosophers ; above their refinement and fastidiousness, though once he possessed the same, and now was quick mentally to change places with them. But, neither opposing elements, nor wrath, nor scoff, of men, turned him aside. His step was always firm and godlike for strength. Like an eagle,

" Firm in his own mountain strength relying,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying ;
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the sun,
He swerves not, but bears onward, right on ;"

So Paul, familiar with all that was noble and sublime, moved onward with colossal power ; made his presence known by its greatness. This gave force to his earnest words pointedly spoken. This sent deep his sharp and well aimed arrows. This imparted secret energy to blows skilfully and zealously struck.

A fourth source of Paul's eloquence is, *his visit to the third heavens.*

" He was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter." Although of the communications made to him we know nothing, yet a man whose eye looks upon the full glory of Christ, whose ear hears the glad songs of heaven, whose faith for once passes into vision, whose spirit well nigh melts into immortality, must return to earth, his lips touched with a live coal, and his speech kindled with seraphic fire.

Such being the sources of Paul's eloquence as a preacher, it is not strange that its fruits are so conspicuous. We can see how it could successfully charge " blindness on the eye of Greece ;" procure at Ephesus the burning of valuable books which did not comport with piety ; and cause the Lycaonians to take him for the king of gods. We can see how it gained a lodgment for Christianity where it was unknown, and a more perfect obedience for it where it was received. Even its mighty power may be measured by the terrible persecutions of the enemies of the faith, who at one time lighted the imperial gardens with the torments of its conquered ones ; at another, hunted them among huts and caverns. And what though Paul was without the advantages of the renowned

Athenian, who so moved his countrymen as to animate the whole assembly against Philip; or those of the famous Roman, who stirred the senate against Cataline; be it so that they stood on the vantage ground of the highest rank and reputation; that when they spoke, "admiration was waiting to applaud;" that their subject and audience favored success; yet did Paul, unhonored, despised beforehand, degraded with chains, make a prejudiced king vacillate in his opinion, an unjust judge tremble on his seat; yet did he lead the primitive church into prosperity in spite of a thousand difficulties, and secured for himself the title, "Prince of Christian Orators." And he is owned by us as our model; he allures us to believe for the same life, to cherish the same convictions and views; to adapt ourselves, and to exhibit an unwavering might of spirit, and so adorn our ministry with his eloquence, and make truth live anew, promote God's glory, Christ's honor, man's redemption, and nobly answer the end of our ministry.

GRADUATES OF HARVARD, ORIGINATING FROM SALEM, MS.

[By J. P. DABNEY, M. A., Cambridge, Ms.]

[By "origin," the writer means, as a general rule, to express *nativity*; and one or two departures only from this sense, found among the earlier names, will be indicated with sufficient clearness.]

1642. **GEORGE DOWNING**, son of Emanuel D., but *born in London*: he returned to England in 1645; and his diversified life and renegade career there, the reader will see in Hutchinson, Anthony Wood, and Pepys,—more recently and in sufficient detail in Felt's Annals of Salem, (pp. 168–170,) and Peirce's Hist. of Harv. Univ. (Appendix, No. 13.) He was knighted by Charles II. at the Hague, when just about to sail for the English shore, May 22, 1660; created a Baronet, July 1, 1663, and died in 1684, (59.)

1666. **JOSEPH BROWN**, second son of Wm. B., merch.: he had a fellowship at Cambridge, became a preacher and was invited to Charlestown; but died previously to ordination, May 9, 1678.

1670. **NATHANIEL HIGGINSON**, second son of Rev. Jn. H., but *born in Guilford, Surrey*: returned to England in 1674; for about seven years was steward to Lord Wharton, and tutor to his children. He was in the service of the Mint, 1681, and for a long series of years after, in that of the East India Company. He returned to England in 1700, and died, a merchant in London, in 1708. (See Felt's Annals, pp. 349–50.)

1685. **PETER RUCK** was *probably* of S. This somewhat singular name, unknown to other towns and now extinct in S., occurs often in its early records. *John R.*, one of the Selectmen in 1686, to whom the Indian deed of the township, from the descendants of George, the Naumkeag Sagamore, was made out in form, and who was also a Dep-

uty to the Assembly in 1685, '90, '91, died in 1698 (71); probably enough the father of the above. A *John R.* also is among the original settlers, 1639. We find *Samuel* and *James R.* in the next century, (1733, '35,) and as late as 1772, *Ruth R.* is one of the original members of the North ch. (now Rev. Dr. Brazer's.) The graduate of 1685 is *asterized* in Mather's Catal. of 1698; but this particular name occurs nowhere in the records.

1689. **BENJAMIN MARSTON**, son of —? was a merch., and occasionally Selectman and Repr. He died May, 1719. Mather, by a strange mistake, has *asterized* him in 1698. *William M.* is among the early settlers, (1637.) [The insertion of this, the earliest of *three* of that name, among "the natives" of S., is but a conjecture.]

1695. **WALTER PRICE**, son of John P.: he was a captain in the engagement with the French and Indians at Haverhill, (1708,) a Commissioner of the Province Loan for Essex, and Naval Officer for the port of S. He died Apr. 5, 1731, (55.)

—. **TIMOTHY LINDALL**, son of T. L.: he died Oct. 25, 1760, (83,) having been a Repr. many years, and Speaker of the House; of the Exec. Council, and a Judge of the C. Pl. Ct. The late Hon. Tho. Lindall Winthrop of Boston, and the present Dr. T. Lindall Jennison of Cambridge, are in the line of his descent.

1701. **GEORGE CURWIN**, son of Hon. Jon. C.: eighth min. of the First ch.,

[1714-17] ; died, (before his father,) Nov. 23, 1717, (35.)

1705. JOHN ROGERS, son of —? second min. of Boxford, south parish, [1709-43,] resigned, and died at his son's in Leominster, (Rev. Jn. R., Harv. C. 1732,) with whom he passed his last years, about 1755. The parents of the elder Jn. R. would seem to have been in very indigent and humble life. (See Felt's Annals, p. 380.)

1708. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, son of S. P., silversmith : first min. of Andover, south parish, where he died, after a sixty years' ministry, June 5, 1771, (82.)

1715. BENJAMIN MARSTON, son of Wm. M. : he was a merch. and Col. of militia ; Repr., J. of Sessions, and C. Pl. Ct., and Sheriff of Essex. He died at Manchester, to which place he had removed, in 1754.

1717. JOHN HIGGINSON, son of Jn. H., and grand-son of Rev. Jn. H. : he sustained the chief town-offices, was a J. of P., and County Register ; and also commanded a company. He died July 15, 1744. (46.)

1718. MITCHEL SEWALL, eld. son of Major Stephen S. : he succeeded his father in 1725, as Clerk of the Ct. of Sessions, and of C. Pl. ; became Justice of the same, 1733, and died Oct. 13, 1748, (49.)

—. BENJAMIN LYNDE, son of Hon. B. L., [H. U. 1686] : he held various important trusts, Repr., a Counsellor, Naval Officer of the port, a Ruling Elder of the First ch., a Judge of the Cts. of Sessions, and C. Pl., and towards the close of life, Judge of Probate. These offices were lost in the higher dignity of Judge of the S. J. Ct., which he held for twenty-six years, [1745-71.] He died Oct. 9, 1781, (81.)

1719. THEOPHILUS PICKERING, son of John P. : third min. of Chebacco parish, Ipswich, where he died after twenty years of service, Oct. 7, 1747, (48.)

1721. STEPHEN SEWALL, second son of Major St. S. : he commenced as a preacher, became a Tutor in Coll., [1728-39,] was then raised to the bench of the S. J. Ct., over which, on the death of Dudley in 1752, he was chosen to preside. He died at his residence in Boston, Sept. 10, 1760, (58.) being then a member of Dr. Mayhew's (West) Church.

—. JOHN WOLCOTT, son of Josiah W. : he was for a time in mercantile business with Col. Wm. Brown. He was also a Repr. and J. of the P., and succeeded, in 1737, B. Marston, as Sheriff of Essex. He died May, 1747, (44.)

1722. SAMUEL JEFFERDS, son of Simon J. : second min. of Wells, Me., ord. Dec. 1725, and died Feb. 5, 1752, (48.)

1723. JOHN GARDNER, eld. son of Capt. Jn. G.? [Qu.—Is he the person mentioned by Felt, as a Repr. several times between 1741-47? *Winthrop's Ms.* however, calls the J. G. of 1723, "a merch. in Boston." Is not this a mistake? He is aster. in 1758.]

1724. JAMES OSGOOD, son of Deac. Peter O: first min. of Stoneham, ord. Sept. 1729; died March 2, 1745, (40.)

—. MARSTON CABOT, son of —? min. of Killingly, Ct., ord. 1730; died 1756.

—. JOHN CABOT, son of John C., merch. : Phys. in S. ; died June 3, 1749, (45.) [He would seem *not* to have been a brother of the preceding.]

1725. BENJAMIN BROWNE, son of John B. : he was Repr. many years, and often Selectman ; and died, (then styled "Col. B.") Feb. 3, 1750, (44.) In his marriage, the rich families of Turner and Browne first became connected.

1727. SAMUEL BROWNE, eld. son of Hon. S. B. : his property, as given by Felt, amounted to over £5,200 ; that part which was vested in real estate exceeding an hundred thousand acres in various places. He died, Nov. 26, 1742, (34.)

—. WILLIAM BROWNE, younger brother of the preceding : he was a Justice of the Court of Sessions, Repr., and of the Exec. Council. He died of an apoplexy in his garden, Apr. 27, 1763, (54.) [W. B. married a daughter of Gov. Burnett ; his brother,—a daughter of Jn. Winthrop of Boston, in the fifth generation from the pilgrim Governor.]

1728. NATHANIEL LINDALL, son probably of Nath. L., and neph. of T. L. (see *ante*) : *Winthrop's Ms.* styles him "merch. in Boston." He is aster. in 1776.

1730. JOHN BARTON, son of Col. Tho. B., apothecary : died a merch. in S., Dec. 21, 1734, (63.)

1732. SAMUEL GARDNER, third son of Capt. John G. : was an eminent merch. and Repr. ; died Apr. 7, 1769, (57.)

1733. WILLIAM LYNDE, younger son of (the first) Hon. Benj. L. : a merch. of considerable estate, died May 10, 1752, (38.)

—. BENJAMIN GERRISH, son of B. G., the first Naval Officer and Collector : was a Repr., and in 1739, Notary Public. He died in 1752, (38.) [Felt has erroneously styled him Gov. of Bermuda ; confounding him, very likely, with another B. G., who was one of the King's Counsellors for Nova Scotia, and Paymaster of his Majesty's forces in that province and Newfoundland. This *last* died at Southampton, Eng., May 6, 1772, (55.)]

—. JOSEPH ORNE, son of — : he was frequently Selectman, and was a public spirited citizen. He is *aster.* in 1748.— [But is he not the J. O. referred to by Felt, (p. 437) and who died the Dec. of that same year?]

1735. SAMUEL CURWIN, eldest son of Rev. Geo. C., (see *ante*) : educated for the ministry, but left it to become a merch.; at the Revolution, a loyalist, who being annoyed, first removed to Philadelphia, and then sought refuge in England. He returned after the peace, and died in S., Apr. 9, 1802, (86.) His Diary and Journal, while abroad, are about to be published.

—. GEO. CURWIN, younger brother of S. C.: died at sea, in 1747, (29.)

1740. SAMUEL ORNE, son of Timothy O.: a merch. in S., died Sept. 16, 1774, (54.)

1745. ICHABOD PLAISTED, son of Col. I. P.: died in S., Dec. 1755, (35,) styled "Capt. Ichabod Plaisted, Jr."

—. ANDREW HIGGINSON, second son of Jn. H., (see *ante*): "went to sea early from college, and was lost."—*Winthrop's Ms.*

—. NATHANIEL ROPES, son of N. R.: he was a Repr., and of the Exec. Council; a Judge of the Cts. of Session, and of C. Pl., and for a brief period of little more than a year, Judge of the S. J. Ct., [Jan. 1772-73.] He died March 18, 1774, (46.) holding also the spiritual office of a Ruling Elder of the First ch.

1749. BENJAMIN MARSTON, son of B. M., (H. U. 1715. See *ante*): a merch. in Marblehead, who at the Revolution became a loyalist and refugee. He eventually was in the service of the African Company, and died of a fever at Baalam's Isle on the coast of Africa, in the spring or summer of 1793. (See Amer. Quart. Reg. vol. xiv. 167.)

1755. WILLIAM BROWNE, son of Sam. B., (see *ante*): he was a Repr. several years, (he and his colleague Frye being of the noted *seventeen* "Rescinders" in that body, Feb. 1768,) Col. of the Essex regiment, Collector of the ports of Salem and Marblehead. He succeeded Judge Ropes, for scarcely a longer season however than he, on the bench of the S. J. Ct.; refusing, in a more manly and spirited card than was common on such occasions, to receive this last office as a trust from the Provincial Assembly, (instead of from the King,) and also to decline the honor of Mand. Couns'r., to which he had been called. (See Bost. Gaz. Sept. 12, 1774, and compare the tone of Col. Frye's address to his fellow citizens, in the same paper.) Browne left the country in 1775; was deputed as Gov. of Bermuda, [1781-90,] and returning to England,

died in Percy St., Westminster, Feb. 13, 1802, (65.)

1757. THOMAS TOPPAN, son of Dr. Bezaleel T., [H. U. 1722]: he is *aster.* the following year, 1758.

1759. BENJAMIN PICKMAN, eld. son of Col. B. P., (who died Aug. 20, 1773): a merch. in early life, he became an "absentee" through the Revolution, his name being in the Proscr. Act. He returned in March, 1785, and died Apr., 1819, (79.)

—. JOHN PICKERING, eld. son of Deac. Tim. P.: Register of Deeds for Essex, Speaker of the House of Rep's., Judge of C. Pl. Ct.; he died in Broad St., Aug. 22, 1811, (71.)

—. SAMUEL GARDNER, son of — ? "died at Monte Christi, 1762, (21.)"—*Winthrop's Ms.*

—. NATHAN GOODALE, son of — ? Clerk of the Federal District Ct. of Mass., and also a merch.; died in Newton, Aug. 1806, (65.)

1761. JOHN PAGE, son of — ?: min. of Hawke, N. H., ord. Dec. 1763; died Jan. 29, 1783, (43.)

1762. GEORGE GARDNER, eld. son of Sam. G., (see *ante*): a merch. in S., who died Jan., 1774. He was a liberal benefactor to Harv. Coll., at his death, and also to his native town, by various legacies, contingent on the life of his brother, who survived him many years.

1763. JOHN CABOT, elder brother of Hon. Geo. C.: a merch. in Beverly in early life; removed to and died in Boston or Roxbury, Aug. 27, 1821, (76.)

—. TIMOTHY PICKERING, younger brother of John P., (see *ante*): the last thirty years nearly of "Col. P.'s" protracted and diversified life, were passed in Wenham and Salem; he died in the latter place, (to which he removed, 1819,) Jan. 29, 1829, (84.) His long series of services and honors make a part of public history, and cannot be detailed here.

1764. JONATHAN GOODHUE, second son of Benj. G.: merch. in S.; died Apr. 19, 1778, (34.)

1765. HENRY GARDNER, younger brother of Geo. G., (see *ante*): a merch. in S. many years; died in Malden, Nov. 8, 1817.

—. JOSEPH ORNE, son of Jon. O., and brother of the late Capt. Wm. O., an eminent merch.: a Phys. of promise in S., and one of the earliest members of the Amer. Academy, died Jan. 28, 1786, (37.)

—. NATHANIEL WARD, son of John W.: he had declined the tender of the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philoso-

phy in King's (now Columbia) College, N. Y. city, and being appointed Librarian at Cambridge, died in a week after, of a fever, Oct. 12, 1768, (22.)

1766. WILLIAM PICKMAN, third son of Col. Benj. P.: Naval Officer of the port of S., died Nov. 5, 1815, (67.)

—. HENRY GIBBS, son of H. G., [H. U. 1726]: merch. in S.; died June 29, 1794, (46.) [He was father of Prof. G. of the New Haven Divinity School.]

—. JOSEPH DOWSE, "son of Joseph D. of S., and a Surgeon in the British army in the W. Indies."—*Winthrop's Ms.* [Perhaps a refugee, if the foregoing be correct. He is not *aster.* until 1827. Dr. Bartlett, in his History of Charlestown, (Hist. Coll. second Ser. II. 178,) puts down J. D. as among the natives of that place; on what authority, the writer cannot surmise. His father was probably the "Surveyor and Searcher of the ports of Salem and Marblehead," mentioned by Felt. (Annals of S. p. 456.)]

—. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, fourth son of B. G.: merch. and also Repr. or Senator in U. S. Congress, [1789–1800]; died July 28, 1814, (66.)

—. JACOB ASHTON, son of Jacob A.: Pres. of Insurance Office in S. nearly thirty years; died Dec. 28, 1829, (85.)

1768. JAMES DIMAN, eld. son of Rev. J. D. of the East ch., [H. U. 1730]: died in Stratham, N. H., Dec. 20, 1823, (73;) styled in the notice of his death, "formerly of Portsmouth."

—. TIMOTHY ORNE, son of T. O., and son-in-law of Wm. Pynchon, Esq.: he was a merch., like his father, and seems to have been one of the loyal addressers of Gov. Gage, on his departure. He died in Danvers, Dec. 26, 1789, (39.)

1771. EDWARD KITCHEN TURNER, probably son of Jn. T., and grand-son of the "opulent" Jn. T., (see Felt's Annals, p. 422): he is *aster.* in 1785, and beyond this the writer is unable to say any thing further. Yet he cannot doubt, (although in Felt's hist. of native graduates appended to his work, this name is not found,) that E. K. T. was of S., and of the high family in question. He stands, according to the college principle of early times, the *fifth* in a class singularly large (63) for that day. Edward Kitchen was a name of high consideration in S. three-quarters of a century ago, and with this family, that of the Turners intermarried.

—. JOSHUA DODGE, son of Capt. Geo. D.: trader, and for some years Town-treasurer, died Jan. 1814, (62.)

1775. THOMAS FITCH OLIVER, eld. son of Hon. Andrew O.: Episcopal min. successively at Marblehead, [1786–91], Providence, R. I., and St. Thomas's Retreat (so called) Garretson forest; died at this last location, Jan. 25, 1797, (39.) [Father of the late Dr. Daniel O., some years Prof. at Dart. Coll.]

1778. JOSEPH BLANEY, son, without doubt, of J. B., Clerk of the C. Pl. Ct., [H. U. 1751]: but of him, (the son,) all the writer's diligence has failed to find any trace either as to his profession or his early exit, (for he is *aster.* in 1782.)

1780. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, eldest son of Geo. W.: crossed the Atlantic in 1793, to establish himself as a merch. in Hamburg, where he also soon became U. S. Consul; two or three years after, received the same charge in Lond., to which he had removed. He was superseded in this in 1801, and from that date to 1825, at the head of a noted and long-prosperous banking house in L. He returned to America in 1835, and died at his brother's (Tim. W. Esq., H. U. 1784) in Boston, Jan. 1841.

[*03-* The record to this point is of the departed only: in the names that follow, the living and the dead will be distinguished in the usual way.]

1781. *SAMUEL ORNE, second son of Tim. O.: died early, a merch. in S., Feb. 20, 1785, (22.)

—. JOHN SAUNDERS, son of John S.: merch. in S. and dry goods importer in early life; then a commission merch. in N. Y. city; returning to S., successively Auctioneer, and Cashier of the Merchants' Bank; for some years past, in the S. Custom-house. He was the first commander of the "Salem Cadets," and is best known by his military title, "Major S."

1784. BENJAMIN PICKMAN, son of Col. B. P., (see *ante*): gent. of fortune in S., and equally well-known as his father by the military designation. He removed to Boston, 1835–6?

—. TIMOTHY WILLIAMS, second son of Geo. W.: merch. in Boston.

1785. SAMUEL GARDNER DERBY, son of Richard D., Jr.: merch. in early life in S., removed to Weston nearly thirty years since, where he cultivates a farm.

—. *EBENEZER PUTNAM, son of Dr. E. P., [H. U. 1739]: for the most part, "gent." in S.; died Feb. 25, 1826, (58.)

1786. *JOHN DERBY, second son of Elias Hasket D.: merch. in S.; died very suddenly of an apoplexy, while looking in his letter-box at the Post-office, Nov. 25, 1831, (65.)

—. *JOHN GIBAUT, son of J. G., a

native of Guernsey, who came young to the U. S.: was Collector of the port of Gloucester, and died Aug. 11, 1805.

1787. *WILLIAM MASON, son of Capt. Tho. M.: went to Charleston, S. C., was there a teacher, and died Feb. 1805, (37.)

1788. *JOSEPH CABOT, son of Jos. C.: a merch. in S., who died Nov. 20, 1799, (28.)

1791. EZEKIEL HERSEY DERBY, third son of Elias H. D.: gent. farmer in S.

—. *THOMAS PICKMAN, second son of Col. B. P.: Phys. in S.; died Jan. 2, 1817, (43.)

1792. *JN. SPARHAWK APPLETON, son of J. A., Esq., [H. U. 1757]: long a book-seller in S., (firm of "Cushing & A."); died of consumption, Dec. 20, 1824, (49.)

—. *GEORGE GARDNER LEE, son of Capt. Tho. L: in early life, a Lieut. in the U. S. Navy; in after years, a merch. in Boston, where he died very suddenly in his bed, May, 1816, (41.)

—. *WILLARD PEELE, youngest son of Jon. P.: commenced the study of the law, which he left to become a merch., and died *felo de se*, June 13, 1835, (62.)

—. *JOSEPH SPRAGUE, son of Major Jos. S.: merch. in S.; died June 1833, (61.)

1796. JOHN PICKERING, eld. son of Col. T. P., (see *ante*): Couns. at Law in S., and also in Boston, to which he removed, 1827, and has been City Solicitor from 1829 to the present time.

—. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, youngest son of Geo. W.: his life, almost from his youth, has been passed in Europe; his supposed residence being chiefly at Bruges.

1797. *JONATHAN WHITAKER, son of Rev. J. W. of the Tabernacle ch.: second min. of Sharon, [1799-1816]; ord. a short time at New Bedford, (third society); then removed to Virginia and North Carolina, being both preacher and teacher awhile at Raleigh, N. C. His final residence was in the western part of N. Y. State, [1831-35] as an instructor, first at Ogdensburg, and then at Henrietta, in which last place he died, Nov. 19, 1835, (64.)

1798. *JOHN HATHORNE, son of Col. Jn. H.: shopkeeper in S.; died Jan. 15, 1829, (53.)

1800. *WILLIAM RUFUS GRAY, eld. son of Hon. Wm. G.: a merch. in Boston; died July 29, 1831.

—. JOHN PRINCE, eld. son of Rev. J. P. of the First ch.: Notary Public, and [1828-41] Clerk of the Cts. for Essex.

1801. *JOHN FORRESTER, eld. son of

Capt. Simon F.: for many years a prosperous merch. in S.; died Feb. 1837.

—. *BENJAMIN PEIRCE, son of Jer. P.: merch. in S. for many years in connection with his father; became Librarian of Harv. Univ. in 1826, and died there July 26, 1831, (53.)

1802. ICHABOD NICHOLS, 2d son of Capt. I. N.: ord. as third min. of the First ch., Portland, Me., May, 1809.

—. CHARLES SAUNDERS, eld. son of Tho. S., merch.: himself also a merch. for a short time; Steward of Harv. Univ. [1827-30]; chiefly a gent. of leisure, resident by turns in Boxford and in S.

1803. *SIMON FORRESTER, second son of Capt. S. F.: a student at law, but left the office for one of his father's ships, [Qu. as passenger?] and threw himself from the cabin window at sea, Oct. 1807.

—. *BENJAMIN HODGES, eld. son of Capt. B. H.: died of consumption, Apr. 10, 1804.

1804. BENJAMIN ROPES NICHOLS, second son of Capt. I. N.: Couns. at Law many years in S., and since 1824, in Boston, to which he then removed.

—. *SAMUEL ORNE, son of Capt. Wm. O.: merch. in S., but removed to Springfield, where he died July 28, 1830, (43.)

—. JOSEPH EMERSON SPRAGUE, eld. son of Dr. Wm. Stearns: Postmaster [1815-29]; from 1830, Sheriff of Essex.

1805. EBENEZER HUNT BECKFORD, son of E. B., Esq.: he has, almost from the date of leaving college, been resident, (under charge,) from some alienation of mind, in Andover, S. Parish.

1806. *BENJAMIN BINNEY OSGOOD, son of Dr. Joseph O.: while serving in the Marine corps of the U. S. Navy, "he died in the Mediterranean," *aster.* in 1818. [Can this date and place of death be correct? See Salem Gaz., obituary, Aug. 8, 1826.]

1807. JOHN GLEN KING, son of Jas. K., Esq.: left college in Apr. 1807, received a degree in 1818; Couns. at Law in S., of the Exec. Council, and Senator from Essex, Pres. of the City Council.

—. NATHANIEL WEST, eld. son of Capt. N. W.: merch. awhile in S.; now removed to Indianapolis, Ind.

1808. HENRY PEIRCE, youngest son of Jer. P.: began the practice of law in S.; is now a Clerk in the State Bank, Boston.

1809. FRANCIS C. GRAY, third son of Hon. Wm. G.: enrolled in the profession of the law, but chiefly a gent. and man of

letters; a Senator in the Legisl., and [1826-36] a Fellow of the Corp. of Harv. Univ.

1811. J. P. DABNEY, only son of Jn. D., Postmaster and bookseller; student in theology and preacher a few years; from 1820, resident chiefly in Cambridge or Andover.

—. SAMUEL CALLEY GRAY, son of S. G., Esq.: merch. in Boston, and of late years, Pres. of the Atlas Bank.

—. JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY, fourth son of Hon. Wm. G.: gent. in Boston; Repr., and Senator in the Legisl.

—. ROBERT H. OSGOOD, son of Capt. Jn. O.: merch. in Baltimore, and now in New York city.

—. CLARKE GAYTON PICKMAN, second son of Col. Benj. P., Jr.: followed no profession, and has been resident chiefly in Charlestown and East Cambridge.

—. *WILLIAM AUG. ROGERS, fourth son of Nath. R., [H. U. 1782]: pursued mercantile life, and in the delirium of a brain-fever, threw himself into the canal or river at Siam, Oct. or Nov., 1821, then master of the brig Texel from S.

1812. *RICHARD DERBY, son of Gen. Sam. G. Derby, (see *ante*): died of consumption, in S., then Assist. Surg. of the Independence, Dec. 1815, (23.)

—. *FRANCIS GERRISH, son of Sam. G.: died in S. Apr. 1819, then styled "late Surgeon in the U. S. Navy," (26.) [The father is yet living in S., at the age of 95.]

1813. *ANDREW DUNLAP, only son of And. D.: Couns. at Law in S.; removed to Boston, and in 1829, appointed U. S. District Attorney; died of consumption, at his mother's in S., July 27, 1835, (40.)

—. *CHARLES FORRESTER, fourth son of Capt. S. F.: died Apr. 10, 1816.

—. *JOHN FOSTER, second son of Abraham F.: for awhile in the practice of law in S.; he died in a New York hospital, Jan. 1836.

1814. *GEORGE DERBY, second son of John D., (see *ante*): entered Bowdoin Coll., which he exchanged for Harvard; and after leaving college, went abroad for the recovery of his health, and died of a hemorrhage, on board the Coromandel, on her homeward passage, Aug. 26, 1818, (24,) within a few days of her arrival.

—. *JOSEPH PEIRCE NICHOLS, fourth son of Capt. I. N.: died in Lima, South America, Nov. 1823, then supercargo of a merchant ship.

—. WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, eld. son of Hon. Wm. P., [H. U. 1783]: entered upon the study of the law, but has long been mainly devoted to literature;

and though for some years nearly bereft of sight, has earned a lasting name by his recent historical work, (*Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*.) He resides in Boston.

—. *EDWARD WEST, second son of Capt. Nath. W.: died as commander of the ship Hercules, at the isle of Timor in the E. I., Mar. 11, 1818.

1815. HENRY FELT BAKER, only child of H. Felt, mariner: merch. in Boston.

—. JOSEPH SEBASTIAN CABOT, eld. son of Jos. C., (see *ante*): merch. in S., and for many years past, Pres. of the Asiatic Bank.

—. WILLIAM FAIRFIELD GARDNER, only son of Jon. G.: gent. in S.

—. RICHARD M. HODGES, second son of Gamaliel H.: min. of Bridgewater, S. Parish, [1821-33]; left the ministry, and is now resident in Cambridge.

—. CHARLES LAWRENCE, third son of Capt. Abel L.: devoted to horticulture, and now resident in Danvers.

—. *JOSEPH ORNE, third son of Capt. Wm. O.: student in divinity; died of consumption, Sept. 2, 1818, (22.)

—. GAYTON PICKMAN OSGOOD, son of Isaac O., Esq., (of Andover): began the practice of law in S., but removed early to Andover, having left the profession; M. C. for Essex North District, [1833-35.]

—. *HASKETT DERBY PICKMAN, third son of Col. B. P., Jr., (see *ante*): died in Boston, from an internal injury, received while in college, Oct. 22, 1815, (19.)

—. SAMUEL R. PUTNAM, eld. son of Hon. S. P., (see *ante*): merch. in Boston.

—. EBENEZER PUTNAM, son of E. P., (see *ante*): Postmaster of S., [1829-38.]

1816. RICHARD GARDNER, only son of Capt. R. G.: public, and since a private, teacher in S.

—. NATHAN WARD NEAL, second son of Capt. Jon. N.: merch. in S.

—. *JOSEPH AUG. PEABODY, eld. son of Capt. Jos. P.: merch. in S.; died of a brain fever, June, 1828, (31.)

—. *WILLIAM WARD, son of Capt. W. W., (of Medford:) began life in a mercantile house, [as clerk?] then retired for two or three years to Danville, Vt.; he next engaged as a newspaper editor at Washington, and soon obtained some place in the War Department office, (Gov. Cass

† The obelisk, in this and like cases following, refers to the place from which the individual under notice, though born in S., "hailed" at the date of his admission into college.

being then Secretary,) in which he died suddenly, Apr. 1839.

—. JOSEPH GILBERT WATERS, son of Capt. Jos. W.: Att'y. at Law in S., and now Justice in the Police Court.

—. *STEPHEN WHEATLAND, eld. son of Capt. Richard W.: died off the Cape de Verde Isles, then supercargo of the "Perseverance," on his passage to the E. I., Feb. 1819.

—. THOMAS MARCH WOODBRIDGE, youngest son of T. M. W.: awhile in the practice of law; within the last dozen years placed under charge, from mental alienation, in the Worcester Asylum, which, however, he abruptly quitted in 1838 or '39, and has not since been traced.

1818. *SAMUEL BURRILL, son of Ebenezer B., formerly stage proprietor: teacher of a public school in S.; died Sept. 1830.

—. *WILLIAM PAYNE CABOT, second son of Jos. C. (see *ante*): died in S., Dec. 19, 1826, (27.)

—. *EZEKIEL HERSEY DERBY, eld. son of E. H. D., (see *ante*): died as an Att'y at Law, in Boston, Nov. 14, 1839, (40.)

—. GEORGE OSBORNE, son of G. O.: Physician in Danvers.

—. *RICHARD GOODHUE WHEATLAND, second son of Capt. R. W.: a sea-captain; died of consumption in S., Feb. 1842.

—. THOMAS COOK WHITTREDGE, son of Capt. Tho. W.: for several years sea-captain, now resident in S.

1819. OLIVER FRYE, son of Nathan F.: a Phys., who began his profession at the South, (Norfolk and Charleston,) and then removed to Greene Co., Illinois.

—. HORACE GRAY, fifth son of Hon. Wm. G., (of Boston): merch. in B.

—. STEPHEN CLARENCE PHILIPS, only child of Capt. S. P.: merch. in S.; M. C. for Essex South District, [1834-38]; Mayor of the city, [1838-42.]

—. JOSEPH HARDY PRINCE, son of Capt. Henry P.: began as an Att'y at Law in S.; to which place and profession he has returned after an interval of some years, passed first in the Boston Custom-house, and next in the U. S. Navy.

—. BENJAMIN WHEATLAND, third son of Capt. R. W.: Agent of the Manufacturing Co. at Newmarket, N. H.

1822. NATHANIEL INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, eld. son of the Hon. N. B.: Att'y at Law in Boston.

—. WILLIAM PUTNAM ENDICOTT, son of Capt. Sam. E.: merch. in S.

—. HORATIO ROBINSON, son of Nathan R.: has taken a medical degree, but never been in the active business of the profession.

1823. *BENJAMIN SWETT, son of Capt. B. S.: died in Andover, N. P., (his mother's residence,) of consumption, Dec. 20, 1823, (20.)

—. *STEPHEN WEBB, son of Michael W.: died in S., then student in medicine, Aug. 1826, (23.)

1824. ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, son of Gen. E. H. D.: Att'y at Law in Boston.

—. JOSEPH OSGOOD, son of Jos. O., druggist: Phys. and Post-master in Danvers.

—. CHARLES GIDEON PUTNAM, second son of Hon. S. P., [H. U. 1787]: Physician in Boston.

—. GEORGE THOMAS SAUNDERS, son of Tho. S., Esq.: resident in S., but not to the writer's knowledge, of any profession.

—. NATHANIEL SILSBEY, only son of Hon. N. S.: merch. in S.

—. JEREMIAH CHAPLIN STICKNEY, son of John S.: Att'y at Law in Lynn.

—. AUGUSTUS TORREY, son of Dr. Jos. T.: Phys. in Beverly.

—. STEPHEN PALFREY WEBB, son of Steph. W.: Att'y at Law in S.; elected Mayor of the city, May, 1842.

—. GEORGE WHEATLAND, fourth son of Capt. R. W.: Att'y at Law in S.; Repr. in the Legislature.

1825. EDWARD GOLDSBOROUGH PRESCOTT, youngest son of Hon. Wm. P., [H. U. 1783] (of Boston): Att'y at Law in Boston, but left his profession for the ministry, and is now rector of the Epis. ch., Salem, N. J.

—. JOHN GOODHUE TREADWELL, only child of Dr. Jn. D. T., [H. U. 1788]: Physician in S.

1826. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, son of Dea. N. A.: first min. of the Shepard Cong. Society in Cambridge, [1829-34], and since that time, of the Essex St. ch., Boston.

—. BENJAMIN COX, son of B. C.: Physician in S.

—. NATHANIEL PHIPPEN KNAPP, third son of Capt. Jos. K.: Att'y at Law in Marblehead; took orders in the Epis. ch., 1833; rector at Tuscaloosa, Alab.

1827. WILLIAM HATHORNE BROOKS, son of Luke B.: teacher of the High Sch. in S., and now private teacher in Lancaster.

—. *BENJAMIN VARNUM CROWNSHIELD, son of Hon. B. W. C.: died

on his birth-day, Jan. 26, 1829, (21,) then student at law.

1828. CHARLES BABBIDGE, son of John B : ord. as first min. of the Unitarian Society, Pepperell, Feb. 1833.

—. HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, second son of Hon. N. B., († of Boston) : Phys. in Boston.

—. GEORGE NICHOLS, eld. son of G. N., broker: entered the ministry, and was ord. as an evang't to the society at Meadville, Pa. 1831; from 1833, bookseller in Cambridge, and soon after in Boston, (in the last, of the firm of "J. Munroe & Co.") ; from Feb. 1842, of the Univ. Press at Cambridge, ("Metcalf, Keith & Nichols.")

—. JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL, son of Col. John R. : first ord. as an evangelist at Pittsburg, Pa.; since temporary min. of Chelmsford, and now of Hingham. He is best known as a naturalist.

—. WILLIAM GRAY SWETT, son of Col. Sam'l S., [H. U. 1800,] († of Boston) : seventh min. of Lexington, [1836-39]; ord. over the Unit. Society in Lynn, 1840.

1829. *NATHANIEL FOSTER DERBY, fourth son of John D., (see *ante*) : died July 13, 1830, (21.)

—. NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, son of Capt. N. D. : for a time in the practice of law, has now for many years been under charge, in the Worcester or Charlestown Asylum.

—. GEORGE H. DEVEREUX, eld. son of Humphrey D., Esq., merch., [H. U. 1798] : Att'y at Law a few years in S.; for some time past at Cherryfield, Me., a lumber merch. or agent.

—. BENJAMIN PIERCE, eld. son of B. P., (see *ante*) : Tutor [1829-31], and since Prof. of Mathematics in the University.

—. JOSHUA H. WARD, son of J. W. : Att'y at Law in Danvers, and since in S.; has been Repr. from each place in the Legislature.

1830. *WILLIAM ANDREWS, second son of John H. A. : ord. seventh min. of Chelmsford, March 30, 1836; died Nov. 17, 1838, (28.)

—. JOHN WHITE BROWN, son of Js. B. : Att'y at Law in Lynn, and for some years, a teacher in various places, principally in Lowell.

—. RICHARD PULLING JENKS, son of Dan. J. : teacher in N. Y. city.

—. JOHN PICKERING, eld. son of Hon. Jn. P., (see *ante*) : Att'y at Law in Boston, in connection with his father.

1831. HENRY WHITE PICKERING,

second son of Hon. Jn. P., (see *ante*) : commission merch. in Boston.

—. FRANCIS H. SILSbee, eld. son of Zach. S. : Cashier of the Merchants' Bank in S.

—. BENJAMIN HODGES SILSbee, eld. son of Wm. S. : merch. in S.

1832. HALEY FORRESTER BARSTOW, eld. son of Hon. Gideon B. : Att'y at Law in Boston.

—. CHARLES TIMOTHY BROOKS, son of Tim. B. : ord. as (first) min. of the Unitarian ch., Newport, R. I.

—. WILLIAM FABENS, eld. son of Capt. Wm. F. : Att'y at Law in Marblehead.

—. WILLIAM PRESCOTT GIBBS, only son of Wm. G., eminent as an antiquary: student in the Law School, Cambridge, but now cultivates a farm (of his father) in Lexington.

—. CHARLES GRAFTON PAGE, son of Jer. L. P. : Phys. and especially lecturer; now in the Patent Office at Washington.

—. ARCHER ROPES, son of Wm. R. : Att'y at Law in Baltimore.

—. JOHN BOARDMAN SILSbee, second son of Zach. S. : has been supercargo to the E. I.; now a merch. in S.

—. WILLIAM SILSbee, second son of Wm. S. : ord. as min. of the Cong. Society, Walpole, N. H., July 1, 1840.

—. JOHN HENRY SILSbee, third son of Wm. S. : gent. in S.

—. *WILLIAM HENRY WEST, eld. son of Nath. W., Jr. : studied law, and died of dysentery, at Indianapolis, Ind., now his father's residence, Aug. 1838.

—. HENRY WHEATLAND, fifth and youngest son of Capt. R. W. : has taken a medical degree, but not pursued the profession; latterly an earnest and successful antiquary.

1833. SAMUEL PAGE ANDREWS, third son of Jn. H. A. : candidate for the ministry, has since become a druggist in Boston.

—. WILLIAM MACK, son of Elisha M., Esq. : Phys. in S.

—. JOHN OSGOOD STONE, son of Robert S. : a Phys. in N. Y. city.

—. *JOSEPH WHITE, son of Stephen W., merch. : died in Boston, July 1, 1838, (24.)

—. CHARLES HENRY PEIRCE, second son of B. P., († of Cambridge, see *ante*) : Phys. in S.

1834. **GIDEON F. BARSTOW**, third son of Hon. G. B.: Phys. in S., having begun his practice in N. Y. city.

—. **WILLIAM PUTNAM RICHARDSON**, son of Capt. Wm. P. R.: Phys. in S.

—. **NATHANIEL WEST**, second son of Nath. W., Jr. (*see ante*): removed with his father to Indianapolis, Ind.

1835. **FRANCIS CUMMINS**, son of Hon. David C., (Dart. Coll. 1806,) now of Northampton: Att'y at Law in Springfield.

—. **FRANCIS ALFRED FABENS**, second son of Capt. Win. F., Jr.: Att'y at Law in S.

—. **EDWARD LANDER**, son of E. L., merch.: Att'y at Law in various places in the vicinity (South Reading, Lynn, and Danvers); has now removed to Indianapolis, Ind.

—. **CHARLES W. PALFREY**, son of Warwick P.: Att'y at Law in S.; has succeeded his father in the editorial care of the *Essex Register*.

1836. **JAMES CHISHOLM**, son of Wm. C.: Episcopal min. in Albemarle Co., Virg.

—. **DANIEL COOK**, son of Nathan C., sea-captain: a teacher in Mississippi.

—. **EDW. AUG. CROWNINGSHIELD**, second son of Hon. B. W. C.: Att'y at Law in Boston.

—. **JONES VERY**, son of Jones V.: Tutor at Cambridge, [1836-38]; now resident in S.

—. ***THOMAS BARNARD WEST**, son of Capt. Tho. W.: teacher of a female school in Beverly, where he died of a dysentery, Oct. 11, 1842, (26).

1838. **WM. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH**, third son of Hon. N. B., (of Boston): Att'y at Law in Boston.

—. **WILLIAM BURLEY HOWES**, eld. son of Fred. H., Esq.: Att'y at Law in Boston.

—. **JOHN GALLISON KING**, eld. son of J. Glen K., (*see ante*): Att'y at Law in Boston.

—. **WILLIAM HENRY PRINCE**, son of John P., Jr., (*see ante*): Phys. in S.

—. **HENRY ORNE STONE**, son of Deac. Jn. S.: Phys. in Boston.

—. **WILLIAM WETMORE STORY**, only son of Hon. Jos. S., (of Cambridge): Att'y at Law in Boston.

1840. **GEORGE FRANCIS CHEVER**, son of Capt. James W. C.: student in the Law School, Cambridge.

—. **EDWARD BROOKS PEIRSON**, eld. son of Dr. A. L. P. [H. U. 1812]: student in Medicine.

—. **WILLIAM ORNE WHITE**, eld. son of Hon. Dan. A. W.: student in the Divinity School, Cambridge.

1841. **WILLIAM ST. AGNAN STEARNS**, son of Richard S.: student in the Law School, Cambridge.

—. **HENRY OSGOOD STONE**, fourth son of Robert S.: student of medicine in Boston.

1842. **BENJAMIN BARSTOW**, only son of B. B., merch.: student in the Law School, Cambridge.

—. **FREDERICK HOWES**, second son of F. H., Esq.: student of Medicine in S.

—. **SAMUEL JOHNSON**, eld. son of Dr. S. J., [H. U. 1814]: student in the Divinity School, Cambridge.

—. **STEPHEN HENRY PHILLIPS**, eld. son of Hon. S. C. P., (*see ante*): student in the Law School, Cambridge.

SELECT LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES.

Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, of Boston, will publish early in the next Spring, a volume of translations from the German, pertaining to the study of the Greek and Latin languages, or contributions illustrating the importance of classical study, the right methods of pursuing it, etc. Some articles of a miscellaneous character, embracing biographical sketches and anecdotes of eminent German philologists, will be introduced. An Introduction and the necessary Notes will be supplied by the editors and translators, professors Sears of Newton, Felton of Cambridge, and Edwards of Andover. The volume will be in a duodecimo form, containing from 350 to 400 pages.

Allen, Morrill & Wardwell, of Andover, have in press a Narrative of an eight years' Residence in Persia, containing a sketch of the Nestorian Christians, and of the Amer

ican mission established among them, by the Rev. Justin Perkins. The northern province of Persia, Azerbijān, the city Orōomiah, and the country around the lake of that name, are particularly described. Copious notes of journeys to and from Persia, are inserted. The volume will be of an octavo size, and will be illustrated by twenty-five colored engravings. It will probably be issued in January next.

The same booksellers have in preparation a small volume lately published by Prof. Hengstenberg of Berlin, on the Illustrations of the Books of Moses from the Egyptian Antiquities. It contains in a short compass the results of the labors of Champollion, Rosellini, Wilkinson, and others. The author has collated light which is scattered through many and expensive volumes. He is, perhaps, better versed with the criticism of the Pentateuch than with any other part of the Scriptures. He is now engaged in writing commentaries on the more difficult portions, such as the prophecies of Balaam, in the book of Numbers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of works published by the Oriental Translation Fund, is fifty-three. The cost of the whole is over three hundred German rix dollars. Gesenius suggests whether the Society ought not to sell these works to scholars at a reduced price, as it is well known that they do not abound in wealth. He also maintains that there should be a union of that Association with one lately formed in England, called the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts. Mere translations, as Gesenius justly remarks, are unsatisfactory to scholars. The reviewer recommends that some Semitic works of great value should be printed by the Translation Fund. Those mentioned are the Arabic Lexicon of Dshauhari, which in connection with the Kamūs is so desirable; the Syriac-Arabic Lexicon of Bar Ali and Bar Bahlul; and the Hebrew Arabic Lexicon of Abulwalid, which exists in Arabic at Oxford, and in Hebrew at Rome.

Our countryman, the Rev. J. L. Merrick, missionary in Persia, has translated from the Persian, the "Life of the Conqueror," Hyāt-ul-kuloob, an extensive and important work. It was sent to Sir Gore Ouseley, President of the Oriental Translation Fund, who returned it to Mr. Merrick with the following note: "Although the members present entirely agreed with me in opinion with respect to the excellence of the translation, and the great merit of the learned missionary who has given so interesting a work to the world, they could not in justice to our purely English subscribers agree to incur so great an expense as the publication of that large MS. must necessarily cost."

GERMANY.

For some of the following facts we are indebted to the obliging communication of a friend lately returned from Germany. The event of greatest interest which has recently occurred in the University of Berlin is the reappearance of the philosopher Schelling as the opponent of the Hegelian philosophy. His lecture-room is crowded not only by students, but by professors and others who possess a literary taste. The lectures of the great champion of Hegelianism, Marheinecke, are also well attended. It is generally believed, that Schelling was induced to present himself before the public at the instance of *very high authority*. Hence the event, as a manifestation of the disposition of the government towards the philosophy of Hegel, acquires no small importance. Another subject which is exciting at this time no little interest, is the case of Bruno Bauer, whose license to teach at the University of Bonn, where he was a Professor, has been taken away from him, on account of his destructive Hegelian principles. He belonged to the *extreme left* of the school. His suspension from office is warmly commended, or severely censured, according as the sympathies of individuals are for or against him.—The publications of Strauss continue to attract undiminished attention. They are in fact giving direction to the present current of biblical criticism in Germany, i. e. those who oppose the truth do it chiefly from the *mythic* position which Strauss

has taken, and those who defend it manifestly regard the assaults from this quarter as those against which they must specially contend. Rationalism, in the proper sense of the word, has nearly lost its interest, that is, its scientific interest. Its adherents, indeed, are numerous enough, and hold to their views, perhaps, with as much tenacity as ever; but they are much less active, and have exhausted nearly all that is new in their system.

Prof. Hengstenberg has in press the first volume of a Commentary on the Psalms. It will be occupied with an Introduction to the book, and an explanation of the first Psalms. Two other volumes may be expected in the course of a year. Dr. Petermann of Berlin, who has already published several small Grammars of the Oriental languages, is preparing an edition of the Syriac New Testament, or Peschito, with some critical accompaniments. It is acknowledged that such a work is needed. It is believed that the attempt will be every way successful. Prof. Hupfeld of Marburg, has published the first part of his long expected Hebrew Grammar. In this department of Hebrew scholarship, he is considered in Germany as standing almost without a rival. His ideal of excellence is so high, and it takes him so long to elaborate his performances, that it is doubtful whether we shall ever have the remainder of the Grammar.—Wilcke, a pastor in the vicinity of Dresden, has published a somewhat copious Lexicon of the New Testament in Latin, which, in the opinion of some, is better adapted to the wants of beginners than any other, though inferior in learning to the Lexicons of Wahl and Bretschneider. The so long announced Lexicon of Winer is still delayed, in consequence of the ill health of the author.—Rost, the Greek grammarian, has commenced a Greek Lexicon, which is intended to embrace the whole field of Greek study, and which, if executed according to the proposed plan, will be the fullest Lexicon which has yet been produced.

Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella is announced for translation in Leipsic. Nearly all our American classics, as Irving, Cooper, etc., can be had at almost any well-furnished German bookstore.

Died at Leipsic on the 12th of January last, Wilhelm Traugott Krug, doctor of theology and philosophy, and honorary professor of philosophy in the University. He was born in 1770. He was an able philosophical writer, and a most industrious author. He published one hundred and forty works in German, and eighteen in Latin.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The University of Christiania has 650 students, 200 of whom study law, and 20 philology. The number of students in Lund is 446. The number of teachers is 50, of whom 22 are professors. At Upsal there are 796 students.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Discourse delivered July 6, 1842, at the funeral of James Marsh, D. D., late professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Vermont. By John Wheeler D. D., President of the University. Burlington: C. Goodrich, 1842. pp. 22.

Death is reaping an ample harvest among our scholars. Every month, almost, of the present year has added one name of eminence to the long, starred list. We have now in our mind Professor Newman, Rev. Dr. Reuel Keith, Dr. Marsh and Dr. Channing. The first named was a true and accomplished scholar. Those who knew him best, loved him with warm affection. His life was filled with good deeds; his dying bed bore testimony to the power of Christian faith. Dr. Keith no one knew but to love. Such amenity of manners, such unaffected simplicity, a spirit so subdued and heavenly

are rarely seen. His translation of the great work of Hengstenberg bears witness to the accuracy of his scholarship. During the last year of his life, his mind was under a sad eclipse; but it has now, as we trust, emerged into the perfect vision of God. Dr. Channing's name is known and respected wherever the English tongue is spoken. Those who could not sympathize with his theology, must honor him for his large-heartedness, for his hatred of oppression, for his earnest efforts to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-men, no matter how degraded and lost they were. His miscellaneous writings are not free from faults, but they will endure, a noble monument to his cultivated taste, comprehensive views and untiring philanthropy.

Widely different, in most respects, from these individuals, was Professor Marsh. President Wheeler's text at the funeral services was not inappropriate. "Their eyes were holden that they should not know him." He was a retired thinker. He was pre-eminently a man of meditation. To most people, we presume, his countenance seemed dull, or indicated a mind habitually employed in dreams and reveries. Far enough, however, was it from being the index of such things. It was placid, but uncommonly intelligent. It bore the unequivocal signatures of honesty and kind feeling.

Dr. Marsh is commonly thought of as the friend and disciple of Coleridge. But as a man and a companion, he was eminently attractive. It was impossible for one to be long in his society, without being convinced that he had a most affectionate heart. As a general scholar, too, he stood in the foremost rank. His version of Herder's *Spirit of Hebrew Poetry* is so elegant and spirited, that it strikes one as an original work. So far was he from being wholly absorbed in philosophy, that he translated a book on Chronology.

President Wheeler's discourse is an affectionate memorial to the worth of his departed friend. It contains some fine illustrations of the sentiment involved in the text as applied to literary men. It presents scarcely any dates or common biographical facts. We learn that Dr. Marsh joined Dartmouth College in 1813. In the summer of 1815, his mind became deeply and permanently interested in religion, during a season of unusual attention to the subject in the college. Soon after finishing his college studies, he was appointed a tutor. He completed his theological course at Andover in 1822. He then successively filled the offices of professor in Hampden Sidney College in Virginia; of president of the University of Vermont, and of professor of mental and moral philosophy in the same institution. He died of a pulmonary consumption. His closing days were serene. "He spoke often, very often, of the Saviour, of his resting and trusting in him; and of feeding upon, and abiding in him; using all the terms possible to express the most intimate and absolute union to him, as his hope, his peace, his joy, his all in all." "The morning of his death he said, 'It is as I could have wished, to die upon the Sabbath day.' A short time before his death, he said, on looking from his window, 'Oh, how beautiful! I trust my spirit is in unison with all things beautiful;' and his last words were, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits towards me, a sinner saved by grace.'"

Eighteenth Annual Report of the American Sunday School Union, May 24, 1842. Philadelphia. pp. 54.

The Reports of this Society are evidently drawn up by thinking men. They do not consist, as some like documents do, of statistics intelligently or heterogeneously arranged. A report may be made a very harmless, or a very powerful instrument for good. To accomplish this, however, it must be prepared with care, and by individuals who are capable of taking wide and Christian views of the country and of the world. They may be made very interesting even if they do not contain any specific facts. We have rarely ever read more attractive or valuable papers than those which have emanated from the late accomplished Secretary of the New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society; and yet they contain but few statistics.

The American Sunday School Union proposes to do five things: 1, to concentrate the efforts of Sabbath School societies in different parts of the country; 2, to strengthen the hands of the friends of religious instruction on the Lord's day; 3, to disseminate useful instruction; 4, to circulate moral and religious instruction in every part of the land; and 5, to endeavor to plant a Sabbath School wherever there is a population. The receipts of the Society, last year, were \$78,178 46. The expenditures were about the same. More than 40,000,000 pages of books, etc., were circulated. Fifty-three new publications have been issued.

It is mentioned in the Report, that the American Sunday School Union is the eldest but two of all the national societies that are not denominational or local in their character. The American Board of Foreign Missions was established in 1810; the American Education Society in 1815; the American Bible Society in 1816; the American Colonization Society in 1819; and the American Sunday School Union in 1824. The American Tract Society was established in New York in 1825, though it really had a national character several years earlier.

Integrity, personal and political. A Baccalaureate Address, delivered at Hanover College, Ia., July 27, 1842. By E. D. MacMaster, President. Indianapolis. 1842. pp. 18.

This is a tract *for the times*, fitly spoken, eminently opportune. It is a bold and earnest enforcement of "that rectitude of principle, that fixed state of mind which determines us, where our interest conflicts with the rights of others, to give to every one that which is his due." It speaks in the right tone of the turpitude of the forfeiture of the public faith of a State, whether openly avowed, or suffered to occur by default, through wilful neglect and from unworthy motives. We hope that this subject will be made to ring in the ears of the people of this country, till they have wiped out the deep stain which is now affixed to our character. If we do not bestir ourselves, *American* faith will be only a synonyme for *Punic*. Rather than to be taxed a few mills on a dollar, we prefer to be posted in Europe as swindlers and knaves.

Thoughts on the present Collegiate System in the United States. By Francis Wayland, President of Brown University. Boston: Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, 1842. pp. 160.

After some introductory remarks on the importance of the subject, and on the attempts, mostly abortive, to improve our collegiate system, Dr. Wayland proceeds to remark upon the general organization of the American colleges, the visitatorial power, the faculty or officers of institutions, college studies and discipline, premiums or system of rewards, mode of selecting professors, etc.

Dr. Wayland distinctly and repeatedly disavows the expectation that all the changes which he proposes will be at once adopted. Such an expectation would be, indeed, altogether visionary. The hope of the writer is, that when alterations are made, they may be done judiciously. He wishes to call attention to the acknowledged defects in our collegiate system, and to suggest remedies. No one can find fault with this course. The most pertinacious friend of the old *regime* cannot object to a candid investigation of the subject.

Some of the proposed changes strike us as practicable and eminently desirable. We will advert to two. There is not that responsibility which there should be, in the board of trustees, or in the boards of trustees and visitors, as the case may be. Men are too often selected because they wear some high sounding title, or because they are possessed of wealth, which they may be tempted to bequeath to the college. The two great inquiries, are they men of enlightened views, and do they possess interest enough in the subject to expend time and thought upon it, are not sufficiently attended to. A competent number of *working* men are not selected. They meet perhaps twice a year, once amidst the hurry of commencement. Of course, there can be little careful deliberation. We wholly agree with President Wayland, that the number in the board of

trustees should be small, and that some method should be devised to create in each member of this small board a deep sense of the responsibility of the post. The other point to which we referred, is the extent of the course of studies in college. It comprehends more subjects than can possibly be mastered. The result too often is, that a superficial acquaintance is formed with philosophy, natural and moral, with several branches of natural science, with the classical languages, with belles lettres, and possibly with one or two of the modern tongues. This is a great evil, but happily it admits of an easy remedy. It would be far better to impart a thorough knowledge of algebra, geometry, navigation, surveying, etc., than to attempt to lead on the hesitating steps of the student to the higher branches of the mathematics.

There are other topics discussed in this interesting volume, where we should dissent from some of the views advanced. To the proposal of opening the professorships to a freer competition, so that the college may have the benefit of a choice from all the talent that is willing to employ itself in the profession of instruction, there seem to be insuperable objections. In deciding who shall be elected to a professorship, many things are to be taken into the account besides talent or literary acquisition. The one best qualified in intellect might not have those moral qualities which would be indispensable. He might be one of those *crabbed formations* that will never work well with others. Besides, our colleges are so formed, that the particular religious creed of the proposed incumbent is a matter of consequence. We presume that many of our colleges would insist on having a majority of a particular sect in their boards of instruction. Our institutions have *so grown up* under this system, that the expectation of a change would be wholly futile. The case would be different in a population homogeneous in a religious sense.

Some doubts are thrown out in the progress of the discussion, in regard to the wisdom of charitable funds as collected by Education Societies. We suppose that this necessity is the same that calls for the endowment of permanent professorships. *It is based on the comparative poverty of a large portion of the families of our country.* We have no doubt that one half of the families in the State of Maine, for example, are utterly unable to provide means to give their sons a collegiate education. A few of these young men may obtain a degree by dint of most strenuous effort. But the large mass will remain uneducated. And it is from these families, be it remembered, that a great proportion of our best ministers and missionaries proceed. They must be aided in a pecuniary way, or the church will never enjoy the benefit of their labors. Furthermore, it is not the question simply, whether there are churches enough already formed that will hold out the promise of an adequate support. New churches are to be planted. Our movement is to be an aggressive one. The gospel must be *carried to men* who are unable or unwilling to pay for it. The entire Home Missionary movement depends on the assumption, that the preaching of the gospel in large parts of our country, must be a work of self-denial. We repeat it, that, in our opinion, charitable aid in the education of the ministry cannot be dispensed with, if it is our wish that this country should be evangelized.

History of the North Church in New Haven, Ct., from its formation in May, 1742, during the great awakening, to the completion of the century in May, 1842. By S. W. S. Dutton, pastor of the church. New Haven: A. H. Maltby. 1842. pp. 128.

The occasion of the establishment of this church was the difficulties which grew out of the religious excitement in the time of Whitefield, or, to write more accurately, out of the sad degeneracy in religious doctrine and feeling which had been long increasing in New England. In May, 1742, forty-three persons, who had become dissatisfied with the preaching of Rev. Joseph Noyes, pastor of the first church in New Haven, were formed into a distinct church. This step drew down upon them the indignation of the "Old Lights," and the persecuting hand of the legislature. Many and sharp were the trials which the seceders underwent. It was not till October, 1751, that their first pastor,

Rev. Samuel Bird, was installed. In the year 1758, the legislature effected an amicable division of the Society, designating Mr. Noyes's adherents as the "First Society," and Mr. Bird's as the "White Haven Society." Mr. Bird was dismissed in 1768, on account of ill health. He died May 3, 1784, at the age of sixty. During his ministry, 82 persons were received into the church. The second minister was Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., afterwards president of Union College. Soon after his settlement, a secession was made from the church, principally because Mr. Edwards was opposed to the *half way covenant*, so called. In June, 1771, the seceders were formed into the "Fair Haven church." After a ministry of more than 25 years, Dr. Edwards was dismissed. Feb. 3, 1773, Mr. Allyn Mather was ordained over the Fair Haven church. He died Nov. 12, 1784. Nov. 9, 1786, Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., was ordained over that church. He was dismissed on the 19th of January, 1790. For six years after Mr. Austin's dismissal, the Fair Haven church was without a pastor. Five months after Dr. Edwards's dismissal from the White Haven church, the two societies were united under the denomination of "the Church of Christ in the United Societies of White Haven and Fair Haven." In Nov. 1798, Rev. John Gemmil was ordained pastor. He was dismissed in Nov. 1801. His successor was the Rev. Samuel Merwin, who was ordained Feb. 13, 1805, and dismissed, at his own request, Dec. 29, 1831. During his ministry, more than 800 persons were added to his church. His successor, Rev. Leicester A. Sawyer, was installed June 2, 1835, and dismissed Nov. 20, 1837. Mr. Dutton was ordained June 26, 1838.

We commend these discourses to the attention of all who are interested in our ecclesiastical annals. The facts appear to be accurately investigated, and skilfully presented. The pamphlet is printed in a very neat manner by B. L. Hamlen. Taken in connection with Dr. Bacon's Historical Discourses, it furnishes an excellent ecclesiastical history of one of the earliest and most flourishing religious communities in New England.

Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar. By Wilkins Updike, Esq. Boston: Thomas H. Webb & Co. 1842.

These Memoirs, together with an Appendix, contain 311 pages. The volume is dedicated to Albert Greene, Esq., who now holds the office of Attorney General of Rhode Island—an office which was held by most of the individuals whose characters are here given. The biographical notices embrace an account of Henry Bull, James Honyman, Daniel Updike, Augustus Johnson, Oliver Arnold, Henry Marchant, William Channing, Henry Goodwin, Rouse J. Helme, John Cole, Archibald Campbell, Jacob Campbell, James M. Varnum, Matthew Robinson and Robert Lightfoot. Mr. Updike is entitled to the thanks of the public for rescuing from oblivion many important incidents and facts relative to the Bar and history of Rhode Island. The work is local in its character, and will be read with deep interest by the attorneys of that State, and the lovers of good biography.

Physician for Ships. By Usher Parsons, M. D., formerly Surgeon in the Navy, and President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. pp. 216. Published by Little & Brown, Boston.

The aim of this book is to furnish medical advice to seamen and other persons at sea in merchant ships, where a physician cannot be consulted. It describes the symptoms, causes, and treatment of diseases to which such persons are liable, in a manner adapted to the understanding of those for whom the book is intended, and gives directions for preserving the health in sickly climates. In this third edition, important additions and improvements have been made in every part of the book, and an entire section of many pages has been added on the choice of climate for invalids affected with bronchitis, and incipient consumption,—showing the best places of resort, and the course to be pursued by such persons. It is no small recommendation of the work that the second edition of

2,000 copies is all sold. For a more particular account of its contents and its merits, the reader is referred to a review of a former edition contained in the tenth volume of the New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Pathological and Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Joints. By Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., F. R. S., Sergeant Surgeon to the King, and Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. With alterations and additions. From the fourth London edition. 8vo. pp. 343. Boston: T. R. Marvin. 1842.

This volume is the twelfth of the series published by order of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for the use of its Fellows, under the general title, Library of Practical Medicine. No other recommendation beyond the mention of this fact, is necessary to introduce the work to the favorable notice of gentlemen of the medical profession, for whom it is especially designed. The subjects treated in the several chapters, are, Inflammation of the Synovial Membrane of Joints; Ulceration of the Synovial Membrane; Cases in which the Synovial Membrane has undergone a morbid change of structure; Ulceration of the Articular Cartilages; on a Scrofulous disease of the Joints having its origin in the Cancellous Structure of the Bones; Caries of the Spine; Tumours and loose Cartilages in the Cavities of the Joints; Malignant Diseases of the Joints; some other Diseases of the Joints; Inflammation of the Brusæ Mucosæ. At the end is a Note on Ulceration of the Articular Cartilages.

In the preface to the fourth London edition, the author states that in the progress of his experience and practice, he has been enabled in the later editions of this treatise, to describe several forms of disease with which he was unacquainted when it was first offered to the public, and in other respects, essentially to increase the value of the work.

The Mute Christian under the Smarting Rod; with Sovereign Antidotes for every Case. By Thomas Brooks of London. 1669. Second edition. Boston: 1842.

It is but a short time since we had occasion to notice the publication of the first edition of this excellent little book. That another edition is so soon called for, is a gratifying proof of the estimation in which it is held by the religious community.

The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1843. Boston: D. H. Williams.

This valuable series has reached the fourteenth volume. For twelve years it has been conducted by Mr. Joseph E. Worcester, of Cambridge. With the publication of the volume for 1842, Mr. Worcester's connection with the work ceased, and it is now conducted by Mr. Francis Bowen, of Boston. The plan is unchanged, and the editor has the assistance of various scientific gentlemen as heretofore, in the astronomical and meteorological departments. Of matters belonging appropriately to the present period, this volume contains a full summary of the statistics of the United States obtained in taking the sixth census, an abstract of the new Bankrupt Law, and of the Tariff bill recently passed by Congress.

The Complete Duty of Man: Or a system of Doctrinal and Practical Christianity. Designed for the use of Families. By the Rev. Henry Venn, M. A., Rector of Yelling, in Huntingdonshire, in A. D. 1763. Published by the American Tract Society.

The author of this work was the father of Rev. John Venn, Rector of Clapham, England, two volumes of whose sermons have been published in this country. It was first printed in 1763, and has passed through frequent editions, of which five were published before the author's death, in 1797. It now makes a valuable addition to the series of bound volumes which the American Tract Society are publishing for distribution through the country by means of the agencies which they employ for that purpose. It is a sound and practical treatise on the great points of Christian doctrine and duty, written in a pure and lucid style, with much originality and force of thought, and

breathing a spirit of earnestness and sincerity in its appeals to the conscience and heart of the reader.

Statutes of Transylvania University. Published by authority of the Board of Trustees, Oct. 1842.

The acting President of this Institution is Rev. H. B. Bascom, D. D., who is also Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The Faculty embraces sixteen Professors, including the President. The Annual Commencement is on the last Wednesday in August. The collegiate year is divided into two sessions, but there is only one regular vacation, viz: from Commencement until the first Monday in November.

Life and Writings of Ebenezer Porter Mason; Interspersed with hints to parents and Instructors on the training and education of a Child of Genius. By Denison Olmsted, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College. New York: Dayton & Newman. 1842. 12mo. pp. 252.

The subject of this interesting Memoir was the son of the Rev. Stephen Mason, for several years pastor of the Congregational church in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn. He was born Dec. 7, 1819, and received the name of Ebenezer Porter, in honor of the late Dr. Porter, of Andover, who had been the predecessor of his father in the ministry at Washington. It is worthy of notice that the nativity of an unusual number of distinguished men, both among the living and the dead, may be found in the annals of this retired village, among the hills of Litchfield County. To the strong and peculiar features of its natural scenery, Professor Olmsted ascribes, in part, some of the characteristics of young Mason's genius. The same influence, doubtless, might be recognized in other instances; while, at the same time, not a little is due, in this respect, to "the stern virtues and primitive manners of its inhabitants." All the early and subsequent developments of young Mason's mind, even to the hour of his death, were truly extraordinary; especially when we consider the variety of his attempts, in mechanism, in the arts, in poetry, in the abstract and the natural sciences, and the great perfection of his attainments in each. His greatest achievements, however, were gained in the field of practical Astronomy, for the pursuit of which he was eminently qualified by a rare combination of the powers of observation, of calculation, and of mechanical skill. He had prepared for publication an elaborate paper entitled "Observations on Nebulæ," which appeared in the American Philosophical Transactions in 1840, and which occupies about fifty quarto pages of that work; also a "Treatise on Practical Astronomy," which has been pronounced by a man of science "superior to anything of the kind in any language." These productions were passing through the press at the time of his death, and have sufficiently established his title, though no more than twenty-two years of age, to rank among the first astronomers of America.

The Children of the Bible, as Examples and as Warnings.

The Scripture Alphabet of Animals. By Mrs. Harriet N. Cook.

These are the titles of two little books for children, published by the American Tract Society. They are illustrated with handsome wood engravings. The Alphabet of Animals contains, in a simple form, much information in this department of Natural History.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, with the Reports of the Treasurer, Agents, and a Sketch of the History of the Society. Hamilton, N. Y. 1842.

The Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution was established and is sustained by this Society. Its Board of Directors are the Trustees of the Institution. The Report states that the number of students connected with the Institution during the year

ending August, 1842, was about 200. The number received during the year, 40. The number dismissed for want of means and other causes, 20. A subscription of \$20,000 had been raised, on which \$6,000 was paid, toward liquidating the debt of the Board, amounting before to about \$25,000. This Society receives the patronage of the Baptist denomination not only in the State of New York, but also in Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

COLLEGiate RECORD, 1842.

COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS, RECEIVED AT THE ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Name.	No. who received the degree of B.A.	Hon. M.A.	M.A.	Name.	No. who received the degree of B.A.	Hon. M.A.	M.A.
Bowdoin College, Me.	33			Western University, Pa.	11		1
Waterville " "	10	7	2	Lafayette College,	"	10	2
Dartmouth " N. H.	88	11		Newark " Del.	5	8	
Middlebury " Vt.	13	20	5	Columbia " D. C.	7	4	1
University of Vermont,	16			Hampden Sidney Coll., Va.	8		9
Amherst College, Ms.	22			Davidson " N. C.	8		
Harvard Univ.	54		2	East Tennessee University,	8		
Williams College,	34	16	3	Kenyon College, O.	9	5	1
Brown University, R. I.	35	22		Marietta "	"	9	2
Washington Coll. Ct.	24	10		Miami Univ. "		30	
Wesleyan Univ.	33	15	1	Ohio "		4	1
Yale College,	103	41	4	Western Reserve Coll. O.	7	6	1
Hamilton College, N. Y.	23	9		Oberlin Coll. Institute,	"	8	
New York Univ.	21			Wabash College, Ind.		6	
Union College,	96			Illinois College,		6	
College of New Jersey,	43	39	2	Shurtleff " Ill.		3	4
Rutgers College, N. J.	19	18	4	Nashville University, Ky.	14		
Pennsylvania College,	13			Marshall College, Mich.		7	

The Honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the following persons:—

Waterville College, Me.	Rev. Edward Steane, Camberwell, England.
Middlebury College, Vt.	" Samuel C. Aiken, Cleveland, O.
Amherst College, Ms.	" David Magie, Elizabethtown, N. J.
Harvard University, Ms.	" William Jenks, D. D., Boston, Ms.
Williams College, Ms.	" William B. O. Peabody, Springfield, Ms.
Brown University, R. I.	" John W. Yeomans, Pres. Lafayette College, Pa.
Wesleyan University, Ct.	" Spencer H. Cone, New York.
Geneva College, N. Y.	" Egerton Ryerson, Pres. Victoria College, Canada.
Columbian College, N. Y.	" Robert Payne, Pres. La Grange College, Ala.
Hamilton College, N. Y.	" Horace Bushnell, Hartford, Ct.
College of New Jersey,	" A. U. Bethune, Coburg, U. C.
Rutgers College, N. J.	" Nicholas H. Cobbs, Petersburg, Va.
Alleghany College, Pa.	" Benjamin C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
Jefferson College, Pa.	" Gustavus Abeel, Geneva, N. Y.
Washington College, Pa.	" Leonard Bacon, New Haven, Ct.
Western University, Pa.	" Hugh Muir, Johnstown, N. Y.
	" William Adams, N. Y.
	" Richard W. Dickinson, N. Y.
	" J. McDonald, Scotland.
	" Horatio N. Brinsmade, Newark, N. J.
	" William Cunningham, Edinburgh, Scotland.
	" Adolphe Monod, Montauban, France.
	" John Forsyth, Newburgh, N. Y.
	" David Abeel, Missionary in China.
	" Abijah Blanchard, Pelham, U. C.
	" Robert Baird, Paris, Ag't for the For. Evan. Soc.
	" Ashbel G. Fairchild, of Fayette Co., Pa.
	" William H. McGuffey, Pres. of Univ. of Ohio.
	" John Alexander, Belfast, Ireland.
	" John Coleman, Philadelphia.

Lafayette College, Pa.
 Newark College, Del.
 Columbian College, D. C.
 Kenyon College, O.
 Miami University, O.
 Nashville University, Ky.
 Marshall College, Mich.

Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Neshaminy, Pa.
 " Joseph L. Shafer, Newton, N. J.
 " William Wisner, Ithaca, N. Y.
 " James H. C. Leach, Virginia.
 " Archibald Maclay, N. Y.
 " Benjamin Godwin, Oxford, England.
 " James Ackworth, Pres. Bradford College, England.
 " Samuel Fuller, Andover, Ms.
 " John W. Yeomans, Pres. Lafayette College, Pa.
 " William T. Hamilton, of Mobile. [R. I.
 " Romeo Elton, Prof. in Brown Univ., Providence,
 " T. L. Hoffeditz, Richmond, Va.
 " B. T. McGill, Alleghanytown, Pa.
 " — Kluge, Nazareth, Pa.

The Honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on the following persons:—

Waterville College, Me.
 Harvard University, Ms.
 Brown University, R. I.
 Washington College, Ct.
 Yale College, Ct.
 Geneva College, N. Y.
 Hamilton College, N. Y.
 Union College, N. Y.
 Western Reserve College, O.
 Marshall College, Mich.

Hon. Ether Shepley, Saco, Me.
 " John Davis, Boston, Ms.
 " Artemas Ward, do.
 " Samuel Hubbard, do.
 " James Mason Williams, Taunton, Ms.
 His Excellency C. F. Cleveland, Governor of Ct.
 Prof. Joseph Green Cogswell, New York.
 Hon. Samuel J. Hitchcock, New Haven, Ct.
 " David L. Swain, Pres. Univ. of North Carolina.
 Vincent H. Matthews, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.
 Hon. George Wood, New York.
 Dr. J. Romeyn Beck, Albany, N. Y.
 Rev. Simeon North, Pres. Hamilton Coll., N. Y. [Pa.
 Hon. James Buchanan. [of the U. S. Senate,] Lancaster,
 " B. Champneys, Lancaster, Pa.

SUMMARY.

Colleges, 33: B. A. 840; M. A. 232; Hon. M. A. 45; D. D. 44; LL. D. 15.

Quarterly List of Ordinations and Installations.

The following statistics of Ordinations, Installations, and Deaths of Clergymen, are as extensive and accurate as we can make them from the papers published by the different denominations of Christians to which we have access.

MAINE.

J. H. CONANT, Cong. ord. pastor, Chesterville, July 6, 1842.
 CHARLES P. ST. CLAIR, Bap. ord. evan. Dixmont, July 16.
 WILLIAM PIERCE, Cong. inst. pastor, Cape Elizabeth, July 21.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

O. H. WELLINGTON, Unit. ord. pastor, Manchester, July 19.
 BENJAMIN E. HALE, Cong. ord. pastor, Chesterfield, Aug. 31.
 OTIS HOLMES, Cong. ord. pastor, Sandwich, Sept. 8.

VERMONT.

AARON G. PEASE, Cong. ord. pastor, Pittsford, June 22.
 BENJAMIN B. NEWTON, Cong. inst. pastor, Chelsea, June 28.
 WARREN H. MARSH, Cong. inst. pastor, Brandon, June 29.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CHARLES SPOONER, Cong. inst. pastor, Westport, June 23.
 AUGUSTUS THOMPSON, Cong. ord. pastor, Roxbury, July 27.
 ROBERT A. FYFFE, Bap. ord. evan. Brookline, Aug. 25.
 POMEROY BELDEN, Cong. inst. pastor, Amherst, Sept. 4.
 JOSIAH FISHER, Cong. inst. pastor, Heath, Sept. 7.
 LYMAN MAYNARD, Unit. inst. pastor, Needham, Sept. 7.
 M. J. KELLY, Bap. ord. past'r, East Longmeadow, Sept. 14.
 WILLIAM J. WHITE, Cong. ord. evan. Boylston, Sept. 20.
 DAVID N. COEURN, Cong. ord. pastor, Ware, Sept. 21.
 JAMES D. LEWIS, Cong. inst. pastor, East Falmouth, Sept. 28.
 DANIEL WIGHT, JR. Cong. ord. pastor, Scituate, Sept. 28.
 RICHARD STONE, Unit. inst. pastor, Sherburne, Sept. 28.
 THOMAS E. KEELY, Bap. ord. pastor, Haverhill, Sept. 29.

CONNECTICUT.
 CHARLES E. MURDOCK, Cong. inst. pastor, North Lyme, May 29.
 — BYRNE, Bap. ord. pastor, Packerville, June 29.
 WILLIAM W. WOODWORTH, Cong. ord. pastor, Berlin, July 6.
 ROBERT R. RAYMOND, Bap. ord. pastor, Hartford, Sept. 12.
 ARTHUR CLEVELAND COX, Epis. ord. priest, Hartford, Sept. 25.
 FREDERICK MILLER, Epis. ord. priest, Cheshire, Sept. 28.
 JOHN T. CUSHING, Epis. ord. priest, Cheshire, Sept. 28.

NEW YORK.
 CHARLES WHITEHEAD, Ref. Dutch inst. pastor, Walden, May 10.
 J. H. MARTYN, Cong. inst. pastor, New York, June 12.
 WILLIAM C. WISNER, Pres. inst. pastor, Lockport, June 29.
 THOMAS PAYNE, Pres. inst. pastor, Somersett, July 6.
 JAMES MURPHY, D. D. Ref. Dutch inst. pastor, Coeymans, July 12.
 J. J. DURYEE, Ref. Dutch ord. pastor, Fallsbury, July 13.
 BELA FANCHER, Pres. inst. pastor, North Bergen, July 1—
 R. H. BEATTIE, Pres. inst. pastor, West Milton, July 30.
 JAMES McEWEN, Pres. inst. pastor, Delhi, July 30.
 FRANCIS JAMES, Pres. inst. pastor, Otsego, Aug. 3.
 WASHINGTON STICKNEY, Pres. ord. pastor, Verona, Aug. 3.
 ROBERT WASHBON, Epis. ord. priest, Rensselaerville, Aug. 10.
 ORLANDO HARRIMAN, JR. Epis. ord. priest, Sing Sing, Aug. 13.
 MARTIN MOODY, Epis. ord. priest, White Plains, Aug. 14.
 SAMUEL H. JAGGER, Pres. ord. pastor, Marlborough, Aug. 16.

SAMUEL GOODALE, Epis. ord. priest, Syracuse, Aug. 19.
 F. C. BROWN, Epis. ord. priest, Waterville, Aug. 21.
 THOMAS BRUNSON, Pres. ord. evan. Cambridge, Aug. 24.
 DAVID S. BULLIONS, Pres. ord. pastor, Cambridge, Aug. 26.
 AZARIAH SMITH, JR. Pres. ord. for. miss. Manlius, Aug. 26.
 LEMUEL CLARK, Pres. inst. pastor, Westford, Sept. 6.
 M. A. NICKERSON, Epis. ord. priest, Catherine, Sept. 26.

NEW JERSEY.
 WILLIAM E. KERR, Pres. inst. pastor, Deerfield, Aug. 18.
 WILLIAM I. THOMPSON, Ref. Dutch inst. pastor, Wyckoff, Aug. 23.
 SHEPARD KOLLOCK, Pres. inst. pastor, Burlington, Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. O. WARD, Pres. ord. pastor, Dundaff, April 13.
 THOMAS POSTER, Pres. ord. evan. York, April 26.
 THOMAS V. MOORE, Pres. ord. pastor, Carlisle, June 21.
 W. WILSON BONNELL, Ger. Ref. ord. pastor, Chambersburg, July 10.
 ISAAC TODD, Pres. inst. pastor, Troy, Sept. 4.
 SAMUEL HAZLEHURST, JR. Epis. ord. priest, Philadelphia, Sept. 18.

MARYLAND.

THEODORE W. SIMPSON, Pres. inst. pastor, Princess Ann and Salisbury, June 12.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JAMES CHISHOLM, Epis. ord. priest, Berkley Co. July 15.

VIRGINIA.

GEORGE W. MCPHAIL, Pres. inst. pastor, Fredericksburg, June 12.

JOHN G. CARTER, Bap. ord. evan. Emmaus, Aug. 25.

ALABAMA.

MILO P. JEWETT, Bap. ord. evan. Marion, June 26.
 — DE VOTIE, Bap. inst. pastor, Marion, June 26.

MISSISSIPPI.

L. SCOFIELD, Bap. ord. pastor, Fort Adams, Aug. 12.

KENTUCKY.

THOMAS S. MALCOM, Bap. ord. evan. Louisville, July 8.
 JOHN J. MILLIKIN, Bap. ord. evan. Danville, Sept. 17.

OHIO.

SAMUEL R. WILSON, Pres. ord. pastor, Cincinnati, April 27.

S. NEWELL, Pres. inst. pastor, Lebanon, May 21.

AMOS H. ROGERS, Pres. ord. pastor, Cincinnati, May 27.

D. K. McDONALD, Pres. inst. pastor, Cincinnati, June 22.

JAMES BLAKEY, Pres. ord. pastor, Mt. Carmel, June 24.

EBENEZER B. SPERRY, Cong. inst. pastor, Huron, June 28.

NOAH BISHOP, Pres. ord. pastor, Muddy Run, June 29.

CHAUNCEY OSBORNE, Cong. ord. pastor, Farmington Centre, Aug. 3.

INDIANA.

THOMAS WHALEN, Pres. ord. pastor, Richmond, May 17.

J. H. RUSS, Pres. inst. pastor, Bluffton, June 19.

ILLINOIS.

ARCHIBALD C. ALLEN, Pres. inst. pastor, Hillsboro', June 11.

ROBERT J. ROBINSON, Bap. ord. evan. Lower Alton, June 22.

JOHN H. PRENTISS, Cong. inst. pastor, Naperville, July 12.

R. W. PATTERSON, Pres. ord. pastor, Chicago, Sept. 14.

MICHIGAN.

JUSTIN MARSH, Pres. inst. pastor, Stony Creek, June 22.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

OTIS F. CURTIS, Cong. inst. pastor, Prairie Ville, June 29.

IOWA TERRITORY.

JOHN C. HOLBROOK, Cong. ord. evan. May 22.

Whole number in the above list, 86.

SUMMARY.

Ordinations.....	51	Massachusetts.....	13
Installations.....	35	Connecticut.....	7
— New York.....	22		
Total.....	86	New Jersey.....	3
		Pennsylvania.....	6
		Maryland.....	1
		Dist. Columbia.....	1
		Virginia.....	2
		Alabama.....	2
		Mississippi.....	1
		Kentucky.....	2
		Ohio.....	8
		Indiana.....	2
		Illinois.....	4
		Michigan.....	1
		Wisconsin Territory.....	1
		Iowa Territory.....	1
OFFICES.	63		
Pastors.....	63		
Evangelists.....	11		
Foreign Missionaries.....	1		
Priests.....	11		
Total.....	86		
DENOMINATIONS.			
Congregational.....	23		
Baptist.....	13		
Presbyterian.....	31		
Episcopal.....	11	Total.....	86
Ref. Dutch.....	4		
German Ref.....	1		
Unitarian.....	3	DATES.	
Total.....	86	1842. April.....	3
		May.....	6
		June.....	21
		July.....	16
		August.....	18
		September.....	24
		Total.....	86
STATES.			
Maine.....	3		
New Hampshire.....	3		
Vermont.....	3	Total.....	9

SUMMARY.

AGES.	STATES.
From 20 to 30.....	2 Maine.....
30 40.....	7 Vermont.....
40 50.....	3 Massachusetts.....
50 60.....	3 New York.....
60 70.....	2 New Jersey.....
70 80.....	2 Pennsylvania.....
80 90.....	2 Maryland.....
Not specified.....	7 District of Columbia.....
Total.....	26 South Carolina.....
	Georgia.....
Sum of all the ages specified.....	Alabama.....
	Ohio.....
Average of the 19...48 1-2	Illinois.....
	Michigan.....
DENOMINATIONS.	Total.....
Congregational.....	2
Baptist.....	2
Presbyterian.....	8
Episcopal.....	2
Methodist.....	7
Associate Reformed.....	1
Unitarian.....	1
Universalist.....	1
Not specified.....	2
Total.....	26
	Total.....
DATES.	
1842. March.....	1
May.....	1
June.....	5
July.....	4
August.....	4
September.....	8
October.....	1
Not specified.....	2
Total.....	26
	Total.....

JOURNAL

OF

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER, 1842.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON

*Preached before the New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society,
at their Annual Meeting at Dover, Aug. 24, 1842.*

By Rev. JOHN RICHARDS, of Hanover.

MARK xvi. 15.

**AND HE SAID UNTO THEM, GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD, AND PREACH THE GOSPEL
TO EVERY CREATURE.**

THE text may be viewed,

- I. In relation to the promises;
- II. As a means of accomplishing the promises;
- III. As a means glorious to God;
- IV. As a means encouraging to all the agents in the work.*

The application of this subject to the concerns of the American Education Society is too obvious to require me to show it;—would I could enforce it in a manner worthy of the magnitude of the object.

The church wants more ministers. Every part of the true church, i. e. every evangelical denomination, ought to have more ministers in the field. The world yet lieth in wickedness, and the wickedness is to be driven away by the church, following up and supporting a sufficiently numerous phalanx of pioneers,—that is, able and efficient ministers of the gospel. This number is not yet full,—is not adequate to the exigencies of this wicked world,—the wants of this dying world. The Society before us now is engaged in the benevolent, the great, the godlike work of filling up this number.

But here we are met with an objection,—a denial of the proposition; and, no qualified denial, but a point-blank denial: *There are ministers enough—more than the church knows what to do with, or than can find any thing to do.* And this denial, so positive, coming from the evil minded or the faint hearted, united with some untoward circumstances of the present time, finds some sympathy with those who should listen to better counsels. But let us look the objection in the face. Ministers enough!—nothing to do!—way hedged up! Brethren, is this so? Must another nine-tenths of the nominally Christian world make the awful plunge into eternity unconverted, and another unit—a fearful unit—of the heathen world tread the same path, before the way is open, and an attempt made to rescue them? If this is so, then it is a fact which should make angels weep, and we ought to believe that ten thousand of them have already flown with wings of wind to the rightful Sovereign of this world, and are even now saying, “Mighty Redeemer! here are we; send us; bid us, Go and preach the gospel to every creature, in that revolted, that dying world.”

* The illustration of these general topics is here omitted.

No, brethren, it is not so, I make the assertion boldly, there is no great department in the spiritual field where there is not enough to do, where the field is not white unto the harvest, and the laborers few. What have the facts in the foreign missionary field, these late years, proved? Why, we have seen the missionaries at Constantinople laboring patiently with the Armenian nation, those monopolists of the trade of Western Asia, until, like as the Indians at the forks of the Delaware, at the preaching of David Brainerd, they have stopped, stood still, and listened, with an interest becoming immortal men from whose eyes the scales have fallen; that is, a wide and effectual door has been opened to determined Christian enterprise.

We have seen the missionaries to Syria, entering that country, abiding there, facing earthquakes, pestilence, and the sword, till one door after another has been opened; interrupted indeed, temporarily, by the political revolutions, but doors, nevertheless, of great and brilliant promise. We have seen the missionaries at Ceylon breaking forth from their narrow boundaries, and enterprising greater things upon the main land,—finding there a field outspread before them, and a door of access opened, far greater than they could enter and occupy. But, waiving details, just think, in series, of the Sandwich Islands, the Nestorian Mission, Southern and Western Africa, and the labors of Mr. Baird in Northern Europe; doors great and unexpected have been opened, so soon as the church in earnest began to address herself to the work. And now there are needed for these fields, hundreds of young men who might step in and find abundance of work;—nay scores of men are in fact demanded by the American Board, and, wonderful to tell, there is no response. Yes, the Secretaries of that Board do not know of five men in the country who are ready to enter the foreign field. Doors of usefulness open, numerous, various, and inviting, with a treasury suddenly and surprisingly filled to some degree of adequacy at least for present wants, and no men to answer to the call; and all this amid the echo and the din of "*ministers enough—nothing to do—way hedged up.*"

When did the Moravians ever call in vain for men to enter the fields of their labor? And when was there ever heard at Hernhutt, Bethlehem, or Nazareth, the cry of "*ministers enough—nothing to do*"? Nay, let us be reproved by Catholic Rome, in her infatuated zeal. We do not hear from that quarter that they have ministers enough, and "*nothing to do;*" nor yet that a call is made in vain when doors seem to be opened before them. No, verily, but with the eagle eye of Napoleon, and his power of combining numbers, that wily society of ecclesiastics watches its opportunity, and pours in its missionaries,—now into the Sandwich Islands, now into Syria, here into the United States, and there into India,—in such multitudes and with such precision, that if they had the truth on their side, they would convert the world, as certainly as now they cannot.

Now we do not believe, we cannot believe, that while God is opening such doors to Christian enterprise in the foreign field, he is not ready to open doors in the home field; that he is so ready to bless the stream at a distance, and is not ready to bless the fountain. It is not so, that there are ministers enough for the wants of our own country, and "*nothing to do.*" Be it that "*the West has no homogeneity of character, nor principle of cohesion,*" like that vitreous toy, Prince Rupert's drops, the which, if you break its spur, the bulb falls into a million of pieces. Be it that young men educated here are not exactly adapted to society there, and be it more or less true of many other assertions made,—why let these points of difficulty be the points to study and overcome. Here again let those wily ecclesiastics at Rome reprove us. They never shrunk from any field of labor because of difficulty, but applied themselves to whatever state of society they found; like the ivy, now around the oak, now around the willow, now around the sapling;—let two hundred years of ultimately unsuccessful labor in China bear witness.

Be it that New England is rent in every city, township, and village, by conflicting *isms*, rendering ministerial labor arduous, requiring methods new and untried, why let these difficulties be the points of study and of enterprise. Be it that societies are small, let it not be forgotten that a few souls—nay one

soul—is worth laboring for:—great events and consequences depending, perhaps, on that one soul. As said the prophet concerning Bethlehem, very much in point here, “Though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall go forth he that shall rule thy people Israel.”

But I cannot pursue this topic farther. I repeat, the church needs more ministers to enter the fields of her labor ere the world is converted; and this Society is aiming at a great and glorious work in trying to supply the deficiency. But it is objected again, The Society does not work well—its wheels drag—the Directors make mistakes—they commit sins. What! is every organization and society, founded in prayers, and having accomplished much good, to be abandoned because it does not always work well? The other day we were impeded in our journey by a train of cars which had run off the track. Did they abandon the cars because they had run off the track? No, but the whole company, with lever, and inclined plane, and shoulder to the wheel, put the train on again, and the journey was resumed. If mistakes and sins must bar all Christian enterprise, then must the world wait for the period of its conversion longer than it has yet waited—indeed we cannot tell how long it must wait. To err is human; imperfection attends every thing earthly; but there is a mighty arm—a mighty mind, above, which amid the errors and the sins of his people here, is continually educating good—from confusion, bringing forth order. The Society do not claim exemption from the charge of error. They acknowledge—but at the same time they do put in a claim to candid consideration for great good accomplished, as they conceive, for Zion. They can point to men of industry, talents, and piety, here and there, at home and abroad, standing on Zion’s watch towers, participating honorably with the great Head of the church in the conversion of the world.

“We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen,” when we say, some of the best men in the church owe their elevation to the stations of their usefulness, to this Society;—who but for this Society, might have remained mute and inglorious, never having strayed beyond their native village. But now, whole communities hear their voice—the heathen hear their voice—yea, many now on the battlements of the New Jerusalem, look down and call them blessed. And, as to the aggregate of good accomplished by this Society for this wicked, this dying world—who shall estimate it? The new song, that in consequence has begun, whose echos now roll along, and will roll, down the trackless paths of the eternal age with ever increasing volume, with new and yet newer variety—this alone will tell.

Instead, therefore, of saying, The Education Society does not work well, and withholding our sympathies, our prayers, and our aid, let us take hold and try to make it work better. Let us give it our aid, our prayers, and our counsels, and trust God. Let plans and modes of operating be modified, if need be, to avoid present evils, and accommodate it to varying circumstances of the church and the world. But the main object—the raising up of good and efficient ministers of the gospel from among the indigent—the sending forth more laborers into the harvest, whose fields are whitening more and more at home and abroad—shall we lose sight of this? God forbid. “Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature”—shall we lose sight of the command? and of the Society so directly designed to carry it into execution? “Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon.” The Society is a great arm of Christian benevolence, let it not be paralyzed or weakened. Remember that in the body, “If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it.” So it will be here. If the appropriations shall continue to be withheld as they have been, and the hundreds of young men be disbanded and dismissed from the charities of this Society, to return to the secular employments of this world—a great majority of them—to be oxydized by its cares and acidified by its disappointments, our system of benevolence, now so harmonious, will feel a jar which will—be very uncomfortable at least. Let us deprecate it as an evil and a bitter thing.

Finally, let us all look more intently at the great object for which we live. The world yet lieth in wickedness;—God will save the world by means of the

church wielding the weapons of his truth ;—and the “weapons are not carnal, but mighty through grace to the pulling down of strong holds.” With these, he bids us go forth—“Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature,” and “Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.” Has not this Society been founded in the spirit of this command, and of this promise ? I think I hear you say—‘It has.’ Has it not accomplished through grace some mighty works for God and humanity ? Unquestionably it has. Can it not do greater things still with equal and greater zeal, more prayer and higher confidence in God ? Beyond a doubt. Let us go on then in this good work with cheerfulness and alacrity, nothing doubting. Eliot’s maxim was, “By prayer and pains-taking, a man can do any thing.” Put in the plural, it is equally true. By prayer and pains-taking, a *Society* can do any thing. To all the directors, agents, and patrons of this Society, we say, Go onward—God speed your efforts—listen not to distrust—to despondency ; but trust him who said, “Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.” Amen.

ANNIVERSARIES OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

THE New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society held its annual meeting at Dover, Aug. 24, 1842. A sermon was preached on the occasion, by Rev. John Richards, of Hanover, from which an extract is given in this number of the Journal. After the sermon, the Secretary of the Parent Society addressed the meeting.

The following persons were chosen officers for the year ensuing :—Rev. N. Lord, D. D. President ; Rev. Phineas Cook, Vice President ; Rev. John Richards, Secretary ; Hon. Samuel Morril, Treasurer ; Hon. Mills Olcott, Prof. Ira Young, Rev. Henry Wood, Rev. John Woods, Rev. N. Bouton, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, Rev. John M. Ellis, Directors.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH, OHIO.

THE Western Reserve Branch of the American Education Society held their thirteenth anniversary in the first Presbyterian Church of Norwalk, on the 17th of September. Prayer was offered. Treasurer’s Report was presented, by which it appeared that the amount of receipts for the year is \$1,660 33; and the disbursements, including \$403 97 due the Treasurer at the time of the last anniversary, \$1,707 39, leaving \$46 06 due the Treasurer.

In consequence of the absence of the Secretary, no report from the Board of Directors was made. Remarks were made by Rev. A. R. Clark, C. Boardman, J. Hough, H. Coe, J. Monteith, J. Eells, Wm. Day, S. C. Aikin, and E. P. Barrows. The Ohio Observer says :—A considerable interest was excited. A conviction appeared to be produced that a new and vigorous effort is called for on the part of ministers and churches in behalf of the Education Society.

The following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year :—Rev. Ansel R. Clark, President ; John Hough, Vice President ; Samuel Bissell, Secretary ; Stephen Tracy, M. D. Treasurer ; Harvey Baldwin, Esq. Auditor ; Rev. George E. Pierce, Wm. Hanford, E. Judson, S. B. Canfield, E. P. Barrows, N. B. Purinton, H. Blodgett, W. C. Clark, A. Nash, M. Tracy, S. C. Aikin, Directors.

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of this Branch was held at Manchester, Vt., in connection with the meeting of the General Convention, on Wednesday, September 14, 1842. Rev. Mr. Nash, General Agent of the Parent Society for Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, was present, and addressed the meeting. We have received no official report of the proceedings, and are therefore unable to give other particulars. The officers last year were, Hon. Charles Marsh, LL. D., President ; Rev. H. F. Leavitt, Secretary ; Joseph Warner, Esq., Treasurer.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Directors was held at the Rooms of the Society, Oct. 12, 1842.

Applications for continued assistance were presented from 176 young men in the various Academies, Colleges, and Theological Seminaries of New England, and in the Western Reserve College, Ohio. Of this number, all but nineteen are in the Colleges and Theological Seminaries. Three new applicants were received, making the whole number asking for appropriations this quarter from the Parent Board, 179. This shows a diminution from last quarter of seventy-seven, in the number of applicants. During the quarter, thirty-one of those who received appropriations in July, completed their course of studies at the Theological Seminaries, and entered upon the work of the ministry. A still greater number, however, remains to be accounted for, as making up the above deficiency in the returns; of whom it is apprehended that a large proportion have either abandoned or suspended their studies on account of pecuniary embarrassment. Appropriations of half the usual amount were voted to be paid immediately. This was the most that the income of the quarter enabled the Board to do.

The Report of appropriations by the Directors of the Central American Education Society at New York, was presented, embracing forty-one young men; of whom eight are in Academies. The appropriations by that Board, are made in full, this quarter.

Special Meeting of the Society.

THE Directors, at their Quarterly Meeting in July, having under consideration the pecuniary embarrassments of the treasury, and other circumstances adapted to occasion solicitude in relation to the best means of promoting the prosperity of the cause; came to the conclusion that it was expedient to invite a Special Meeting of the Corporate and Honorary Members of the Society, to be held in Boston at a convenient time in the course of the ensuing autumn. They passed a vote to this effect; and appointed

the members of the Board residing in the city, a Committee to fix upon a time for such a meeting and to make arrangements for holding it. Agreeably to a call issued by this committee of the Board, a Special Meeting of the Society assembled in the Vestry of Park Street Meeting-house, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; which continued its sessions until the afternoon of Friday following. The deliberations of this meeting were of a highly interesting and important character, upon subjects relating to the most vital interests of the cause. We publish below the Minutes of the Meeting; together with the Statement submitted by the Directors at the commencement, which for the most part furnished the basis of the deliberations; and a brief Address to the public, which was adopted at the close of the sessions.

S T A T E M E N T

S U B M I T T E D T O T H E A M E R I C A N E D U C A T I O N S O C I E T Y B Y T H E B O A R D O F D I R E C T O R S , A T A S P E C I A L M E E T I N G , O C T . 1 9 , 1 8 4 2 .

THE Board of Directors would respectfully submit the following statement of the reasons which have induced them to call a special meeting of the Society; and of the principal facts which they consider as important by them to be laid before the meeting.

It is now more than twenty-six years since the American Education Society went into operation. During this period, which has been one of unparalleled interest in the progress of moral and religious enterprises in our country, the Society has been enabled to accomplish a great amount of labor, and, it is believed, of useful labor, in the department assigned to it. Although the great object which it is intended to promote does not strike the apprehension of common minds at first, so powerfully as most of the benevolent objects of the day; and although the practical details of its operations in securing the attainment of that object are necessarily beset with some peculiar difficulties, yet the Society, until within a few years past, has shared, perhaps, its due proportion of the patronage of the Christian public. It has generally been regarded as a valuable and most es-

sential auxiliary in the great work of supplying our country, and the world with the word of life. It has been hailed in foreign lands as an Institution of benevolence peculiarly adapted to the genius of American society, and adapted more effectually than any of the modes of charitable effort for the same object adopted in those countries, to supply a want of the Christian church in her exertions to enlighten and evangelize the world. For many years, the number of young men preparing for the ministry through the assistance afforded by this Society, continued steadily to increase; until, in 1838, it reached the number of 1,141. The number of new applicants received the same year was 203. These numbers are the largest, in either class, which the Directors have ever reported.

For several years previous to that in which the number of beneficiaries reached the highest point, the annual income of the Society had fallen short of the annual expenditures. In no year, excepting one, since 1830, has the income been equal to the expenses. This was the year 1837, when there was a balance of \$403 in the Treasury.

Going back as far as the first date above-mentioned, (1830) it appears that there was a continual increase in the amount of annual contributions to this object, up to the year 1836; and in the total amount of the Society's annual income from every source, until 1837. The debt, as stated in the Treasurer's Report that year, was \$4,647. But for the last six years, during which time the pecuniary embarrassments of the country have been most severely felt, there has been a constant falling off in the receipts from annual collections. These have diminished from \$51,242—which was the maximum in 1836—to \$15,458, which was the whole amount realized the last year, from this important source. The income from other sources has also been greatly diminished, though not in an equal proportion; so that the annual receipts have decreased since 1837 from \$65,455 to \$39,372.

The number of beneficiaries, as already stated, continued to increase until the year 1838; when the Directors, having been called upon to make appropriations to 1,141

young men, which was a number greater by 85 than that of the previous year, from an income nearly \$10,000 less, found that the expenses of the year had exceeded the receipts nearly \$13,000. Thus the debt of the Society was augmented to \$17,848, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, May 1838. Relying still on the disposition of the churches to sustain the Society, in continuing to grant needful assistance to all worthy young men who continued to apply for it, the Board exerted themselves to provide the means of making the regular quarterly appropriations; and did so, under an increasing burden of embarrassment, until July, 1841. The difficulty, in these circumstances, of paying the appropriations punctually after they were voted, together with the uncertainty which young men must necessarily feel in reference to the ability of the Society to continue the needful measure of assistance through a series of years, were circumstances which operated especially to discourage many who were near the commencement of the course, or were about to enter upon it, from prosecuting their design. A falling off in the number of young men was consequently realized; and the number assisted during the year ending May, 1841, was 331 less than in the year ending May, 1838. The decrease in the annual receipts, however, during the same time, was in a still greater ratio; and there appeared to be no immediate prospect that the Society would be relieved from its embarrassments, or that it would be saved from the necessity of incurring an annual increase of debt, except by the curtailment of its operations. The Board, therefore, at their Quarterly Meeting in July, 1841, came to the resolution that their expenditures for the then current year, must, if possible, be brought within the amount of the annual receipts; and to secure this result they determined not to make appropriations which they would not have the means of paying promptly without obtaining loans for the purpose. The entire appropriation for that quarter was withheld; and, as the collections from the churches during the year proved to be nearly nine thousand dollars less than in the previous year, it required

the application of legacies and other additions to the disposable funds, which, through the exertions of the Financial Committee, became available to a greater extent than common, to enable the Board, without increasing their debt, to pay two out of the four quarterly appropriations. The debt was but very slightly increased by the operations of the year.*

The beneficiaries, however, were reduced to straits by this system of needful economy, which involved them in very serious trials. The Directors not being encouraged in the commencement of the present year to anticipate an immediate improvement, to any considerable extent, in the state of the funds, have made appropriations for the two quarters which have just expired, of half the usual amount; supposing, if the young men were to receive but half the stated sum in the aggregate, during the year, that it might be more useful to them coming in quarterly, than in semi-annual installments. This is all that the income of the year, thus far, has enabled the Board to do.

In the mean time, the young men in the various Institutions were brought, by the termination of another year of their course of studies, and by the necessity which accompanied it, of meeting, without a further postponement, their annual expenses, to consider the practical question whether they should be able to go forward and complete their education. That some have relinquished the effort altogether the Directors already know. That more have done the same, or will be compelled to do so, from whom they have not heard, they have the strongest reason to believe. That a much larger number, reluctant to give up in despair, have suspended their course for other employments, in which they are hoping to obtain the means of resuming it at a future day, is a fact to which the recent quarterly returns bear abundant testimony. The returns from the various Institutions in New England and in the Western Reserve, Ohio, which come directly to the Parent Board, brought applications at the Quarterly Meeting in July, which was previous to the anniversaries of those Insti-

tutions, from 256 young men; while those received last week, for the October Quarter, were from only 179. This diminution of numbers is owing in part, no doubt, to an actual loss from the Colleges and Theological Seminaries, at least for the present year, of a portion of this class of students. How many of them will find it practicable ever to return, time only can reveal.

While the Directors have found themselves thus effectually hindered and embarrassed in their efforts to carry on the operations of the Society through failure in its pecuniary resources, they might still, with an ordinary degree of encouraging assurance in other respects, have supposed that they would sufficiently discharge the responsibilities of their trying situation by reiterating the public announcement of these facts, and by urging their appeals with increasing earnestness, upon the attention of the churches. But they have been aware for some time past, that statements and appeals of this nature could not be expected to accomplish the end desired; much less to restore the affairs of the Society to a state of adequate prosperity; unless something could be done to awaken a new interest in behalf of the object itself; and especially to remove some objections relating to the mode of conducting this department of benevolent effort, which appear to have arisen and to have gained a degree of influence in many minds. To the state of public sentiment, in relation both to the object of the Society and to the Society itself, rather than to the pecuniary embarrassments of the community, the Directors would now refer, as the great reason why they have felt it to be their duty to invite the present meeting. This has always been, in some respects, a difficult cause to command to universal favor. The relations of the subject to the great interests of the church, and of society at large, are too extensive and manifold to seize with force, at once, upon the multitude of minds. Of this intrinsic difficulty the Directors would have more consideration than to complain; nor should they be disheartened by meeting with only such limitations to their success as it always has occasioned. But when any considerable

* The debt of the Society, as stated in the last Report, is \$35,539 81.

number of the pastors of the churches, or of the conductors of the religious press, who must be supposed to have looked at the subject with more candid and enlightened views, begin to manifest an indifference towards it, on account of professed scruples in regard to the usefulness of the Society, it becomes evident that the Institution must be crippled in a manner which will render every effort to sustain its operations, on the part of those to whom its management is committed, in a great measure nugatory. This is the real difficulty which now presses with a crushing weight upon the interests of the cause. There are so many good men, and men of influence, who have entertained objections to the plan of the Society, or who have learned that such objections are entertained by others, that the channels of influence and of sympathy between the Board and the churches are in a great degree obstructed. That the difficulty here referred to, is at the present time as great in all respects as it has been, it would be wrong, perhaps, to affirm. It has appeared to the Directors that there are some indications of returning confidence and affection. In respect to this, however, they can speak more understandingly when they shall have heard the free communications which they have sought the present opportunity to receive from the pastors and members of the churches. Their desire is, that the subject may be taken up at this meeting, and discussed in all its most difficult points; that all objections to the Education Society, which are regarded by those present as deserving of serious consideration, may be fully canvassed; and that the meeting may not separate until a perfect mutual understanding shall be gained in regard to all the great interests of the cause.

The plan of the Society was not crudely conceived at first, neither was it brought to maturity in a day. It cost the labor of some of the first minds then in the high places of Christian influence in the American churches; and as time and experience afforded lessons of instruction in regard to the practical operations of the system, it was by them and their successors gradually brought into its present shape. If a more enlarged experience, under any new aspects

of society in our country, may have shown that other modifications of the plan are now needed, or that the Institution itself is no longer necessary, in any form, for the attainment of the object in view, then let these requisite changes be clearly pointed out and unanimously adopted. But if, on the other hand, such an organization as this is still necessary in order to sustain an important agency in the religious movements of the age; and if the system adopted is the best that the collected wisdom of the learned and pious among us can devise, then let us join heart and hand in aiding its various instrumentalities to accomplish, in the best manner, the ends for which they are employed.

The Directors would respectfully suggest the following topics of inquiry and discussion, as points upon which it seems important that this meeting should come to a clear understanding.

1. Is the *Principle* on which the Education Society is founded a correct one? viz. That indigent young men of piety and of suitable intellectual promise, ought to receive pecuniary assistance in obtaining an education for the ministry.

The question here relates to the expediency of rendering *any measure of assistance* to young men of this class, beyond what they may obtain from college funds. It has been said by some that this is unnecessary and unwise; and that it must contribute to raise up ministers who will be deficient in manly energy. Those who take this ground, do it in the belief that it is possible for every young man who is worthy to be encouraged to enter the ministry, though destitute of property himself, to procure the means of defraying the expenses of an education by his own exertions. The Education Society, on the other hand, recognizes the need of assistance to a certain extent, in such cases, as an absolute and an honest want; and its principle is, as nearly as practicable, to afford such an amount of aid, as will meet the actual necessity, and no more. This aid is intended to be only supplementary to the exertions of the individual; and a means of encouraging such exertions, or saving them from defeat.

Is this a correct principle? or have the developments of the last twenty-six years shown that it is based on an erroneous estimate, either of the *capabilities* of young men, or of the amount of *disability* against which they should be left to struggle in order to their moral culture?

2. A second point, which seems to demand renewed consideration, is, Whether it is expedient that any *General Organization* should exist for this object?

On the admission that the fundamental principle is correct, that assistance in certain cases should be afforded, let it then be settled, whether this assistance may best be afforded through the medium of some general agency, operating within convenient limits, like that of the Education Society, or through the promiscuous channels of private benefaction. Some have said, Let individuals who are wealthy patronize young men of their own selection; or let single churches provide the means of education for their own candidates who are indigent, and retain them under their own supervision; and let this whole work be left to these more silent and unobtrusive charities. There are some who excuse themselves from contributing to the funds of the Society, and who withhold their influence from its support, under an idea that no general organized system of effort is necessary for the accomplishment of the object. Is this therefore a tenable ground of dissent? Or, on the other hand, is the position still to be maintained, that *some* general system of benevolent effort for the supply of an educated ministry, is demanded in our country?

3. Is the American Education Society such an organization as the case demands?

This inquiry comes next in order, and calls for particular consideration. It may perhaps be incumbent on the Directors, in submitting this point, to offer a brief exposition of the system upon which the operations of the Society are conducted.

Reception of Applicants.

According to the Rules of the Society, no young man can be considered a candidate for assistance until he is fourteen years of age. He must have been a professor of

religion, at least one year, and must have been engaged in classical studies also for one year. The term of time here specified, which is longer by one half than was formerly required, is fixed at its present limits in order to secure a thorough trial of the religious character and intellectual qualifications of young men, before the Examining Committees are called upon to judge of their fitness to be recommended to the Board for patronage. On this general subject the Rules say, "No person shall be patronized who does not furnish satisfactory evidence of promising talents and decided piety, and who is not in the way of obtaining a *thorough* classical and theological education; that is, either preparing to enter college, or a member of some regularly constituted college, where a thorough classical course is pursued; or engaged in theological studies, with the design of taking a regular three years' course. Though a public course of instruction is preferred, yet a private course is not prohibited. It is understood, however, that a beneficiary will not place himself under a private instructor, unless he first obtain the approbation of the Directors."

When a young man wishes to make application to the Society, he must obtain unequivocal testimonials from the minister of the church with which he is connected, from his instructor, and from some other principal man in the town where he belongs; stating his age, place of residence, indigence, moral and religious character, church connection, talents and previous education; also his serious desire to devote his life to the Christian ministry. These are to be sealed papers, directed to some Examining Committee, or some officer of the Society. With these testimonials the young man has next to go to an Examining Committee; of which several are appointed by the Board, in concurrence with the Branches, residing at central points, in different sections of the country. The duty of these Committees is of a highly responsible character. It is intended that they shall be composed of persons in whose ability and integrity, as to the discharge of these duties, the highest confidence can be placed. If after an inspection of his testi-

monials, and a personal examination by one of these committees, the applicant is regarded as a suitable candidate for assistance, he is recommended by them to the Board of Directors. When admitted by the Board, he is considered as being on trial for the first quarter; at the expiration of which, if nothing appears unfavorable to him, he is allowed to regard himself as a regular beneficiary of the Society.

The Board, from its first establishment until the year 1841, assisted young men preparing for the ministry, and pursuing a thorough course of education for that purpose, in all the evangelical denominations. But at that time, as several of these denominations had established Education Societies of their own, and had wholly ceased to contribute to the funds of this Society, it was resolved in reference to them to suspend the operation of this principle. The young men who have been received, therefore, for nearly two years past, have belonged only to churches of the Congregational, the Presbyterian, the Reformed Dutch, the German Reformed, and the Lutheran connection. Those only, of other denominations, who had previously been assisted, continued to receive aid.

Manner and amount of assistance.

In respect to the method and the measure of assistance afforded to beneficiaries, the system has undergone several modifications. It was at first given, as an outright gratuity, and in sums varying somewhat from those appropriated at the present time. But for several years past this part of the system has been settled and steady in its operation. In respect to the amount, the principle intended to be observed is, that it shall be "the least with which they can be carried forward consistently with health and a thorough education, after making suitable efforts to assist themselves, and receiving the aid of other public funds and of friends." The amount granted annually to young men in academies is sixty dollars—in quarterly appropriations of fifteen dollars each; and the number of quarterly appropriations is not to exceed eight. Those in colleges and in theological seminaries receive quarterly appropriations of

twenty dollars each, making eighty dollars a year. The number of such appropriations is also limited to sixteen, for students in college, and to twelve for those in theological seminaries. No encouragement, therefore, is given to young men either to delay or to protract their course of studies, by assisting them for an indefinite period of time.

This amount of assistance is granted in the way of a paternal loan, on peculiarly favorable terms. The young men give their notes payable, without interest, five years after they have completed their course of study; that is, if they enter the ministry. From that time, if the notes remain unpaid, interest begins to accumulate. But on all sums paid within the expiration of that period, a discount of twelve per cent. per annum is allowed, from the day of payment to the end of the five years. The beneficial effect of this last arrangement is obvious from the result. A large proportion of what is refunded comes back to the treasury within two or three years after the young men have completed their course.

Quarterly Returns.

Every young man who is regularly admitted as a beneficiary, is required to renew his application quarterly, and to accompany it with a schedule, containing an account of his expenses for the period which has elapsed since his last return. This schedule is also to contain a certificate from the principal officer or instructor of the institution with which he is connected, which embraces a declaration that the individual continues to sustain the character required by the constitution and rules of the Society. These returns are laid before the Directors, both of the respective Branches and of the Parent Society; and no appropriation is made unless they have been received and approved.

Pastoral Supervision.

This is one of the duties devolved upon the Secretary. He is required to maintain, so far as he is able, a kind of pastoral intercourse with all who are under the patronage of the Society, by visiting them at the institutions where they are pursuing their

studies, and by correspondence with them and with their instructors at other times, as circumstances may require. If this service is performed in a faithful, and at the same time in an affectionate and spiritual manner, with a delicate perception of the proprieties which are to govern such an intercourse with young men of conscious integrity and piety, in the circumstances in which this class of students are placed, it contributes essentially to the encouragement of the student in aiming to reach a high standard of mental and moral attainment, and to the enlightened confidence of the Board in respect to the application of the means intrusted to their care.

Standard of Scholarship.

The importance of insisting on a respectable standard of scholarship, as well as a decided example of piety, is obvious, both on account of its intrinsic value as a qualification for the ministry, and on account of its reflex influence upon the reputation and prosperity of the Society. As a special means of securing attention to this point early in the course, the Directors adopted a Rule in the course of the last year, making it the business of the Secretary "to ascertain the scholarship of each beneficiary at the close of his first year in college, as determined by the character of his daily recitations during the year," and declaring that "the Directors will cease to make appropriations, unless in extraordinary cases, to any who may not at that period hold a standing equal to that of the average of the class." This Rule being somewhat definite as a practical measure, is with propriety included in this exposition of the operations of the Society, as at present constituted. It will not, of course, be understood as embracing every thing which is done to guard this important point.

Suspension of Obligations.

It has been stated above, that after a student has completed his course, provided he enters the ministry, he is allowed five years in which to refund what he has received, without interest on his notes. There is, also, a special provision of the Rules, by which the obligations of several different

classes of persons may be suspended, so that they will not be called upon to pay their notes to the Society, unless under a favorable change of circumstances, they may be enabled to do so without embarrassment. This provision applies directly to the case of those who have devoted themselves to the Foreign or the Home Missionary service; and likewise to such as are settled, and are laboring successfully in feeble parishes, with inadequate means of support, although their people are not assisted in doing what they do, by the Home Missionary Society. In ordinary cases, also, the obligations of beneficiaries, remaining unpaid at their decease, are cancelled by that event.

Branches.

The Society is organized with several Branches in different parts of the country. These are not merely auxiliaries for the collection and distribution of funds; but are, to a certain extent, organs of the Parent Board, for assistance in the discharge of some of its higher functions. The returns of the students, residing at the institutions within their limits, first pass under the action of their respective Boards of Directors, and then come to the Parent Board. Each Branch aims to conform all its proceedings to the Rules and regulations of the Parent Society. The territory embraced by the Society and its Branches, is mostly comprised, at present, within the Eastern and Middle States. It has one Branch in the Western Reserve, Ohio, whose centre of operations is at Hudson. The Western American Education Society at Cincinnati, has within three years become an independent society; although it has since applied to us for assistance in sustaining its beneficiaries; and the year before last, received a donation of one thousand dollars. Pledges have also been given of further aid, in the same way, as soon as we may be enabled to appropriate any funds for this purpose, without taking the regular stipend from the young men under our own immediate care.

The Central American Education Society, at New York, receives the returns of the Branches out of New England, with

the exception of that in the Western Reserve; and bears the responsibilities of the cause, for the most part, independently of any assistance or supervision by the Parent Board. An amicable connection exists between the two organizations; and Quarterly Reports of the collections and appropriations, and of the young men received and aided, are forwarded to the Parent Society.

Scholarship Funds.

These constitute the principal part of the Permanent funds of the Society. They were mostly given by the benevolent donors during the period of Rev. Dr. Cornelius's successful labors in the service of the Board. Many of them were in the form of bonds, of one thousand dollars each, on which the interest was to be paid annually, during the life of the donor, and the principal after his decease. These scholarships were originally fifty-two in number. Three have been transferred to the disposable funds by the direction of the donors themselves. Four have failed to be productive, in consequence of providential reverses in the circumstances of those who had subscribed them; and are not at present enumerated among the sources of the Society's income. No effort has been made on the part of the Society to add to the original number of Permanent Scholarships.

The Scholarship Fund, however, has been considerably increased, since the period referred to, by legacies, given expressly with that design. It amounts, at the present time, after deducting the above-mentioned losses, and others occasioned by the failure of banks, depreciation of stocks, &c., which it is unnecessary in this place minutely to specify, to *sixty-one thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars.*

American Quarterly Register.

This publication was commenced in 1827, and has been continued without interruption to the present time. To give the greater interest and value to a portion of its pages, it has been made the depository of an important description of statistical, historical and biographical information, connected with the ministry and with the

higher departments of education in our country. The Journal, which is published in connection with the Register, is filled with matter relating to the Society's operations, and to the general interests of the cause. Until the commencement of the present year, this portion of the work has been sent gratuitously, in a separate form, to several thousand individuals. The Directors being apprehensive that, for various reasons, this gratuitous circulation, after so long a period, had ceased to promote the interests of the Society as much as when there were fewer channels of religious intelligence, concluded at the beginning of the year to suspend it; and thus to save a considerable item of expenditure. The Quarterly Register is now conducted by the Secretary; and nothing is paid for assistance in the editorial department. The number of copies of the Register sent to individuals and to public institutions gratuitously, was also very much curtailed at the commencement of the present year. The *subscription list* for this work is not such as it ought to be; nor such as with a little effort it might probably become. The number of copies published this year is one thousand; and the probable expense to the Society, over and above the receipts from about 650 paying subscribers, will be about \$500. It will not perhaps be doubted, that the Society possesses more than this amount of interest in the work, as an agency for sustaining its prosperity. But it would seem that so valuable a publication, conducted with so little expense for editorial labor, might not only defray its own cost, but be a source of income.

Officers and Agents.

The officers and agents of the Parent Society, whose time and earnest efforts are devoted to the management of its affairs, are at present four in number, viz: a Secretary, a Treasurer, and two General Agents. Other temporary and limited agencies are occasionally employed, but not to any great extent.

Such is a brief sketch of the principal features of the American Education Society as at present constituted. Whether such

an organization is as well adapted to be employed successfully in the work of aiding indigent and pious youth to prepare for the gospel ministry, as any other that might be devised, is a question which the Directors hope will be candidly and thoroughly considered at this time.

That objections, of a very serious nature, have been felt by many good men to some parts of the system, either as being inherent in it, or almost unavoidably incidental to it, is a fact which must not be passed over in these deliberations. The parts which are most complained of are those which prescribe the manner of obtaining testimonials in relation to the qualifications of the young men who apply for patronage, and the means employed for ascertaining their proficiency from time to time in their course of study. The impression has extensively prevailed, that too many of those assisted by the Society have been youth of only moderate capacity, whose progress and development have not justified the expectations which were entertained concerning them; and this evil has been mainly attributed to an imperfection of the system in the points above referred to. The testimonials relied on in the outset are from the young man's minister, his academical instructor, and a citizen of the town or vicinity to which he belongs. These persons, it is said, will often be influenced by feelings of personal friendship to give recommendations of this kind; or else, from their relations to the individual and his connections, will find it so difficult to decline a solicitation for this purpose, that they will be induced to put the best construction on the case which it will possibly bear. The men themselves sometimes complain that this is peculiarly an embarrassing duty; and are in danger, in proportion as they feel its difficulties and responsibilities, of becoming disaffected toward the whole system.

Again, it is said that gentlemen who are connected with the academies, the colleges, and the theological seminaries, must be expected to have too great an interest in the prosperity of their several institutions, and too much tenderness for the pupils under their care, to render it easy for them to withhold their favorable testimony from

beneficiaries of good character on account of moderate intellectual promise.

We state the various forms of this objection fully, that it may be seen what the nature of the difficulty is, as it rests upon the minds of many in the community. Whether any change in this part of the system is really demanded, and if any, what, it will be for the meeting to consider.

Another objection to the system, in the estimation of some, is found in the difficulty of conducting that part of its operations which constitutes the "Pastoral Supervision," as it is called, so as not to alienate the affections of the beneficiaries from the Society, and from the cause itself. As a Benevolent Association, dependent more than any other in our country on the cordial co-operation of the pastors of the churches, the Education Society cannot prosper, if it must be an inevitable result of its relations to those who are brought into the ministry by its means, that they will be cold in their feelings towards the Institution. This evil, so far as it exists, is liable to be increased with many, after they have been for a time in the ministry, in consequence of their pecuniary obligations which may remain uncancelled. They do not, on the one hand, consider themselves as entitled, according to the Rules, to ask for a release from their obligations; or for some reason they do not choose to make such a request; and, on the other hand, they do not find it convenient to spare from the avails of their salaries a sum sufficient to pay the debt. Hence the Society is always liable to come up in their minds in the light of a creditor whom they do not love to see; and this, although nothing should be said to them on the subject of their debt. That there is a *real difficulty* here, to some extent, may certainly be admitted without implying any *moral fault*, either in those who manage the system, or in those who receive its benefits. Whether a change can be accomplished for its relief, without incurring greater evils of a different sort, is a matter for grave and deliberate consideration.

Another objection to the Society is, that the facilities which it provides are such, that, if it shall continue to prosper, there is danger of creating a disproportionate supply

of candidates for the ministry, especially in those sections of the country where the principal colleges and theological seminaries are located. Some have thought that such a result has been produced already; and that it has been the consequence of giving that degree of attention and assistance to an effort of this kind, which the influence of such a society must necessarily excite, if its operations are carried on with energy and success. Some have supposed that the ministers whom the Society has been instrumental of raising up, are themselves, to a considerable extent, without employment in their proper work. This, however, with very few exceptions, is certainly not the case.

The Directors would not prolong this statement by a more particular enumeration of objections. There are others indeed to which they might refer, if it were thought necessary; and some that bear in an opposite direction to those already mentioned. If changes were adopted, it is not unlikely that objections would arise, in other points of view, to the new features of the system. The Directors are not prepared, therefore, to propose any material modifications in the constitution of the Society; but they are desirous, rather, at this time to obtain the judgment of those who have stood in different points of observation from themselves, in relation to the whole subject; that they may possess the materials of a clearer decision in their own minds concerning the course which the best interests of the cause demand. Shall they continue to prosecute their labors in the same manner as in years past, and feel that they are discharging an acceptable service for the church of Christ in their own beloved land, and contributing to the means by which the gospel is to be carried to all nations? If they cannot be permitted to feel that they are thus useful and happy, in pursuing the present system of operations for the accomplishment of their work; and that they have the prayers of the people of God for their success, with such a cheerful bestowment of their contributions as will prevent the cause from sinking into the dust; then they must ask one of two things;—either to be permitted to find out a better way, if a

better way is to be found out, for promoting the same great end; or else to be excused altogether from the duty of persevering in a vain attempt to accomplish what, in the opinion of their brethren, they ought not to accomplish if they could.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING.

At a special meeting of the American Education Society in the vestry of Park Street meeting house, Boston, Oct. 19, 1842, called by vote of the Directors in July last, the following persons were present, viz :

Corporate Members.

- Rev. William Jenks, D. D., Boston.
- " George W. Blagden, do.
- " William M. Rogers, do.
- " Nehemiah Adams, do.
- " Rufus Anderson, D. D., do.
- " Hubbard Winslow, do.
- Henry Hill, Esq., do.
- Daniel Safford, Esq., do.
- Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, do.
- " Stas Aiken, do.
- " Justin Edwards, D. D., do.
- John Tappan, Esq., do.
- Rev. Daniel Crosby, Charlestown.
- " Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover.
- " Bela B. Edwards, do.
- " Joshua Bates, D. D., Northboro'.
- " David Brigham, Framingham.
- " Brown Emerson, D. D., Salem.
- " Joel Mann, do.
- " Oliver Cobb, D. D., Rochester.
- " Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Dedham.
- " Rodney G. Dennis, W. Brookfield.
- " Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., Randolph.
- " Reuben Emerson, S. Reading.
- " John Codman, D. D., Dorchester.
- " Joseph Vaill, Amherst.
- " Sewall Harding, Medway.
- Ebenezer Alden, M. D., Randolph.
- Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., Bangor, Me.
- " Nathan Lord, D. D., Hanover, N. H.
- " Aaron Warner, Gilmanston, do.
- " Ansel Nash, Concord, do.
- " Joseph Emerson, Hollis, do.
- " Charles Walker, Brattleboro', Vt.
- " Mark Tucker, D. D., Providence, R. I.
- " Leonard Bacon, D. D., New Haven, Ct.
- " Otis Rockwood, Woodstock, Ct.
- " Eliakim Phelps, Delegate from the Central Am. Ed. Soc. N. York, and the Philad. Ed. Soc.
- " Ansel D. Eddy, Newark, N. J., Delegate from the Central Am. Ed. Society, N. York.
- " George E. Pierce, D. D., Hudson, O.
- " Edward Beecher, D. D., Jacksonville, Ill.

Honorary Members.

- Rev. Asa Bullard, Boston.
- " Francis Horton, do.
- " Dorus Clarke, do.
- " Joseph S. Clark, do.
- " Amos A. Phelps, do.
- " Martin Moore, do.
- " Alexander W. McClure, Malden.
- " Parsons Cooke, Lynn.
- " Samuel W. Cozzens, Milton.
- " Cyrus W. Allen, Norton.
- " Joseph Knight, Peru.
- " Christopher Marsh, W. Roxbury.
- " Samuel Hopkins, Northampton.
- " John C. Phillips, Methuen.
- " Charles S. Adams, Coventry, R. I.

Other persons present invited to participate in the deliberations.

- Rev. Austin G. Phelps, Boston.
- " Seth Bliss, do.

Rev. Daniel M. Lord, Boston.

" Joseph Tracy, do.
" Caleb Fisher, do.

Ferdinand Andrews, Esq. do.

Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, Roxbury.

" Lyman Gilbert, Newton.
" Harvey Newcomb, W. Needham.
" David Sanford, Medway.
" John Wilder, Cambridgeport.
" Jeremiah S. Young, Dover, N. H.
" Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., New Haven, Ct.
" Eli Whitney, New York, N. Y.

The President and Vice President of the Society not being present, the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, one of the Honorary Vice Presidents, was chosen Moderator.

Rev. Ansel Nash was chosen clerk. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Pierce.

Voted, That all clergymen and laymen, interested in the object of the Education Society, be invited to sit with the meeting, and take part in its deliberations.

Rev. Messrs. Blagden and Riddel, and Rev. Dr. Pond, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Riddel, Secretary of the Society, in behalf of the Directors, submitted a statement of the reasons which had influenced the Board in calling the meeting; which were, in substance, an apparent diminution of interest, on the part of the community, in the Education Society, and the low state of its funds. This statement was followed by an account from the Secretary, of the principles on which the Education Society was founded, the course of action which it has pursued, and its present state.

The meeting then went into a discussion of the following question:

Is the principle, upon which the Education Society is founded, a correct one: viz. that indigent young men of piety and of suitable intellectual promise, ought to receive pecuniary assistance, in obtaining an education for the ministry?

After a protracted discussion, the question was decided by a unanimous vote, in the affirmative.

Adjourned to meet at a quarter past 3, P. M.

Met according to adjournment, and commenced an examination of the question:—Whether it is expedient that any General Organization should exist for the above object?

The discussion on this question was continued during the remainder of the afternoon:

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Met according to adjournment. Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, Vice President of the Society, took the chair.

The discussion, commenced in the afternoon session, was resumed; at the close of which the following Resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the second question in the communication of the Directors, viz.

Whether it is expedient that any General Organization should exist for the purpose of aiding indigent and pious young men in their education for the ministry be answered in the affirmative.

The following Committees were appointed:

1. On the principle of gratuitous aid, and the expediency of some General Organization:

Drs. Woods, Pond and Cobb, Rev. Messrs. N. Adams and Brigham.

2. On the present Organization of the American Education Society:

Rev. Drs. Bacon, Pierce, Hitchcock, and Anderson, Rev. Messrs. Walker, Aiken, and B. B. Edwards.

3. To prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the claims of the cause at the present time upon the Christian public, and especially upon the Pastors of the churches:

Rev. Drs. Lord, Goodrich and Tucker, Rev. Messrs. Eddy and Rockwood.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Oct. 20, Met according to adjournment.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Eddy.

The Minutes of the preceding day were read.

Letters were read by the Secretary from the following gentlemen, giving reasons for their absence from the meeting, and expressing their strong convictions of the necessity of the Education Society as fundamental to other religious and benevolent Institutions; together with various suggestions as to its system of Rules and Regulations: viz.

Hon. Charles Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.; Rev. Presidents' Day of Yale College, Humphrey, of Amherst College, and Hopkins, of Williams College; Rev. Professor Shepard, of Bangor Theological Seminary; Rev. William J. Armstrong, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., New York; Rev. Messrs. Holmes of New Bedford, Putnam of Middleboro'; Harding of Princeton; Farnsworth of Boxboro'; Dimmick of Newburyport; Todd of Pittsfield; Tappan of Augusta, Me., Barstow of Keene, N. H.; Bentley of Harwinton, Ct., and Calhoun of Coventry, Ct.

The following motion was made the subject of discussion:

Resolved, that the System of Rules and Regulations adopted by the American Education Society, requires revision and amendment.

Adjourned to meet at a quarter past 3 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Eliakim Phelps.

Individuals were called upon to state the result of their observation and reflections on the general subject with regard to which the meeting was called.

The Committee on the Principle of Gratuitous aid, and the expediency of some General Organization, made a Report, which was recommitted for amendment.

The Committee on the present organization of the American Education Society made a Report.

An invitation was presented from the Boston Young Men's Society for the Diffusion of Missionary Knowledge, to attend a lecture to be delivered before them this evening. Whereupon,

Voted, That the business before the meeting forbids compliance with this kind invitation, the reception of which is gratefully acknowledged.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

Met according to adjournment.

In the absence of the Vice President, Rev. Dr. Edwards was called to the chair, and opened the session with prayer.

The Vice President took the chair.

The Report of the Committee on the Principle of Gratuitous Aid, and the expediency of some General Organization, having been presented anew, after amendment, was by vote laid on the table, for the purpose of giving opportunity, before final action upon it, for the consideration of the Report on the present organization of the Society.

The Report of the Committee on the present organization of the American Education Society being under consideration,

Voted, That the different Articles of said Report be considered separately.

After considerable discussion of several parts of this Report, it was re-committed.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

October 21. Met according to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Knight.

The Minutes of the preceding day were read.

The Report of the Committee on the present Organization of the Society, was again read, as amended.

Voted, That the several parts of the above Report be considered separately.

After an extended discussion of various parts of the Report, the following Resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting the Constitution and Regulations of the American Education Society need revision; and that the whole subject which has been before the meeting, be committed to a special Committee, to consider and report at the next meeting of the Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed to constitute the above Committee:

Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Nehemiah Adams, Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, Rev.

William M. Rogers, Hon. William B. Banister, Hon. Alfred D. Foster, Henry Hill, Esq., Charles Stoddard, Esq.

The following Resolution being moved, was referred to the last named Committee, viz:

Resolved, That the Directors be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing a more direct mode of representation of the churches at the Annual Meeting.

Adjourned to meet at a quarter past 3 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment.

The Vice President being absent, Rev. Dr. Edwards was called to the chair.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Lord.

The Committee to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, &c. reported an Address to the Public; in view of which, the following vote was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Report now read be accepted and printed.

The following Resolution was moved to be referred to the above named special Committee, and was by vote so referred, viz:

Resolved, That the annual business meetings of this society ought to be so constituted and conducted, as to secure through the attendance of honorary members or otherwise, a fair representation of the views and sentiments of the contributors to its funds.

Resolved, That the travelling expenses of the last named Committee be paid from the treasury of the society, if requested.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be given to our friends in Boston, for their kindness and hospitality in the entertainment of those who have been in attendance on this meeting.

After a short time occupied in remarks upon the general interests of the cause, the society, at the close of their deliberations, united in prayer with Rev. Mr. Dennis; and then adjourned without day.

ANSEL NASH, Clerk.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The American Education Society, in closing the labors of their present session, would submit to the public a brief *Statement* of the results at which they have arrived.

This Society was founded for the purpose of giving system to the measures of the People of God, for increasing the numbers of an enlightened and pious ministry for the service of the churches.

In its nature and design it is wholly subsidiary; and was never intended to weaken the motives which urge Christian parents, who possess the means, to educate

their children at their own expense, for the service of Christ. On the contrary, we believe, that the church in every age must look chiefly, under God, to parental fidelity, for a supply of its ministers. The Society was intended to meet an *existing want*;—to call forth, under the pressing exigencies of the church, further aid for the accomplishment of those great designs which Providence has so plainly set before us.

Has that want ceased? Have the exigencies which gave rise to the Society passed away? To this question we have first directed our attention, with all the interest which so momentous a subject is fitted to create. The result has been a growing conviction on every mind, that the causes which led to the formation of this Society, continue to exist in their full extent. Though a few of our settlements have a larger supply of ministers than at a former period, we find abundant evidence in the constant and rapid growth of our country, the increasing demand in our new settlements for a more enlightened ministry, and the widening extent of the missionary field abroad, that the period is far distant at which our churches can dispense with such an organ as the American Education Society, without a sacrifice of some of their highest duties to God and to man.

A second question now arises; How far is the system on which this Society is conducted, of a nature to secure the end for which it was framed? To this point we have given an attentive and prolonged consideration, and have listened to every suggestion that could be made for its improvement. The system has, of course, been *experimental* from the first; and has been changed from time to time, as circumstances seemed to require. After a long and serious consideration, we have seen reason to recommend a revision of the standing Rules and Regulations; with a view to relieve all concerned from any embarrassment attending the present system; to encourage those who receive aid in their efforts for increased improvement; and to give new assurances to the public, that assistance shall be extended only to those who, by their talents, their diligence, and their consistent piety, give promise of being efficient laborers in

the cause of Christ. To aid in this revision, we have appointed a large Committee, whose labors will be continued during the approaching winter, and who will report the result of their inquiries at the next annual meeting of the Society.

We are firmly persuaded, as the result of our deliberations, that the system can be so modified as to secure these objects; and that if these objects are secured, the Society will enjoy the confidence of the Christian public. The ends which it proposes, commend themselves to every heart which loves the Redeemer and the souls of men; and we close our session with the fullest confidence that this end can be attained to a most animating extent, by the future labors of the American Education Society.

RESULTS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING.

It will be seen from a perusal of the foregoing documents, that the measure adopted by the Directors in calling a special meeting of the Society, was urgently required by the exigencies of the cause. The meeting may be regarded, in some good degree, as an epitome of the religious community in reference to this subject. An impression, with many individuals, of difficulties and objections, though not always definite in itself, and still less frequently explained to the understanding of others, had nevertheless availed to produce a partial paralysis in some of the leading energies which were needed to sustain the action of this enterprise in the churches, as an object of general, Christian benevolence. One immediate result of the meeting, especially with those who participated in the discussions, and with those, to a considerable extent, who have seen them as reported in the religious papers, will be the beginning of a more free interchange of views, leading to a more thorough examination of the merits of this cause than has ever yet been had among the ministers and the people generally. As to difficulties and objections, these will no longer cross the vision "as trees walking." The real will be distinguished from the imaginary; and among the real, those which had better not be encountered will at length be separated from those which must

be incidental to all human labors in an undertaking of this nature. It may be considered as demonstrated by the result of the special meeting, in the circumstances by which it was brought about, that a conviction of the indispensable importance of the Education Society, in the system of means required at present for carrying forward the designs of the gospel in our country, will be found, after sufficient examination of the subject, to be nearly universal; and as resting, too, not on speculation, but on the solid basis of experience and common sense. The details of the plan, in some important points of its practical application, are to undergo a careful revision; and wherever alterations may appear to be required, we may expect they will be made in the exercise of a comprehensive and enlightened knowledge of all the interests and relations of the cause.

In this state of their affairs, therefore, although they have still to anticipate a more definite and strong position when this Committee shall have matured their business, the Directors are encouraged to look for a prompt attention to the wants of the Society on the part of those churches to whom the cause will be presented during the ensuing quarter. May not the Board be enabled at their next quarterly meeting to distribute a full appropriation to the young men; who will then find the increased expenses of their winter term in the colleges and seminaries coming upon their hands? Shall there not, in this silent but effectual way, be an immediate and encouraging response given to the efforts which the Directors are making for the permanent advancement of the cause?

NOTES ON THE CENSUS—LIFE AND DEATH OF THE SEXES.

WE find the following interesting calculations and notes on the recent census of the United States, in a late Cincinnati paper. It is stated that there occurs, between 15 and 25, one death in 211; between 25 and 35, one death in 43; between 35 and 45, one death in 76; between 45 and 55, one death in 54; between 55 and 65, one death in 34; between 65 and 75, one death in 19; between 75 and 85, one death in 125; between 85 and 95, one death in 112; between 95 and 105, one death in 116.

The above shows a less proportion of deaths between 15 and 25, in proportion to those between 5 and 15, than the bills of mortality generally show.

From the age of 35, the proportional number of deaths continually increase, until at the age of 100 but few remain. The last census shows 759 persons above the age of 100. Notwithstanding the great number of those who die young, yet more than two hundred thousand white persons in the U. States are past the age of 70.

The laws of Life and Mortality between the sexes are very remarkable. They may be stated thus:

1. In the present condition of the white population of the U. States, the number of females born per annum is about twelve thousand less than the males. This determines of itself, that Polygamy is not a natural condition of man, and that the laws of nature and religion are the same—that one man shall be the husband of one woman.

2. At twenty years of age, the females exceed the males. This proves that between birth and twenty, the mortality among the boys has been much greater than that among the girls.

3. From 20 to 40, the men again much exceed the women; which shows that this is the period of greatest mortality among women.

4. From forty to seventy, the difference rapidly diminishes, the females, as in the early part of life, gaining on the males. This shows, that this is the period of greatest danger and exposure to men—the least to women.

From seventy onwards, the women outnumber the men. This shows, conclusively, that relatively speaking in comparison with men, the healthiest period of female life is the close of it. Absolutely, however, no period, to either sex, is so healthy as that of youth, the blooming period of boyhood and girlhood. The above deductions of statistical tables correspond with every day observations on human life. Women are exposed to peculiar hazards in the middle of life; but, in the long run, far the largest part of exposure, danger and risk, in civilized nations, fall on men in the active periods of life.

WEALTH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE whole property of Massachusetts, says the Boston Times, amounts, according to the last valuation, to \$300,000,000 in round numbers: population in round numbers 700,000, being \$429 nearly, for every individual, or \$2,145 for every family of five persons. The county of Suffolk, in which is Boston, and which contains 95,773 persons, is valued at \$110,000,000; while Essex, with a population of 94,983, is valued at only \$31,592,082. Hampshire, with 30,897 inhabitants, is valued at \$7,298,351; and Barnstable, with 32,584 inhabitants, contains property of the value of \$4,896,693. The difference between Suffolk and the other counties is very great.

Complete List of the Members of the Massachusetts Senate for 1842.

[Prepared by Hon. MELATIAH EVERETT.]

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Birth.</i>	<i>Where gradu-ated.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>
SUFFOLK.				
Francis B. Fay	Chelsea	Southborough, June 12, 1793		Merchant
William J. Hubbard	Boston	New York, N. Y. July 3, 1802	Yale, 1820	Lawyer
Josiah Quincy, Jr. <i>Pres.</i>	do	Boston, Jan. 17, 1802	Harvard, 1821	do
Jeffrey Richardson	do	do Oct. 9, 1789		Merchant
John B. Wells	do	do Feb. 14, 1782		Mechanic
ESSEX.				
Amos Abbott	Andover	Andover, Sept. 7, 1786		Merchant
Robert Cross	Amesbury	Newburyport, July 4, 1800	Harvard, 1819	Lawyer
Allen W. Dodge	Hamilton	do April 19, 1804	Harvard, 1826	Farmer
Richard S. Rogers	Salem	Salem, June 30, 1790		Merchant
John Safford	Beverly	Hamilton, June 24, 1785		do
MIDDLESEX.				
Josiah G. Abbott	Lowell	Chelmsford, Nov. 1, 1815	Harvard, 1832	Lawyer
Bowen Buckman	Woburn	Lexington, April 17, 1788		Merchant
James Fuller	Newton	Newton, April 26, 1784		Farmer
Ephraim Merriam	Concord	Concord, Nov. 26, 1796		do
Frederick Robinson	Charlestown	Exeter, N. H. Aug. 7, 1800		
John P. Tarbell	Pepperell	Cambridge, Aug. 30, 1807	Harvard, 1828	Farmer
WORCESTER.				
James Allen	Oakham	Oakham, July 2, 1792		Farmer
Alexander De Witt	Oxford	New Braintree, April 2, 1797		do
Amory Holman	Bolton	Bolton, June 17, 1796		do
Emory Washburn	Worcester	Leicester, Feb. 14, 1800	Williams, 1817	Lawyer
Samuel Wood	Grafton	Grafton, Dec. 16, 1793		Merchant
HAMPSHIRE.				
Edward Dickinson	Amherst	Amherst, June 1, 1803	Yale, 1823	Lawyer
Samuel Williston	Easthampton	Easthampton, June 17, 1795		Merchant
FRANKLIN.				
Noah Wells	Rowe	Rowe, Feb. 5, 1787		Farmer
James White	Northfield	Heath, March 9, 1781		do
HAMPDEN.				
Reuben Champion	West Springfield	W. Springfield, June 28, 1784		Physician
John Mills	Springfield	Sandisfield, Dec. 29, 1788		Lawyer
BERKSHIRE.				
Thomas F. Plunket	Pittsfield	Lenox, Dec. 4, 1804		Manufacturer
Increase Sumner	Great Barrington	Otis, May 13, 1801		Lawyer
NORFOLK.				
Melatiah Everett	Wrentham	Foxborough, June 24, 1777	Brown, 1802	Lawyer
Appleton Howe	Weymouth	Hopkinton, Nov. 26, 1792	Harvard, 1815	Physician
James M. Robbins	Milton	Milton, June 30, 1796		Farmer
PLYMOUTH.				
Jesse Perkins	No. Bridgewater	No. Bridgewater, June 3, 1791		Farmer
Seth Sprague, Jr.	Duxbury	Duxbury, Nov. 21, 1788		Merchant
BRISTOL.				
Johnson Gardner	Seekonk	Rehoboth, Nov. 22, 1799		Physician
Foster Hooper	Fall River	Walpole, N. H. April 2, 1805		do
Sampson Perkins	New Bedford	New Bedford, Jan. 19, 1800		Mechanic
BARNSTABLE.				
Seth Crowell	Dennis	Dennis, Oct. 17, 1792		Mariner
Solomon Davis	Truro	Truro, Oct. 1, 1799		Mechanic
NANTUCKET & DUKES.				
Thomas Bradley.	Tisbury	Edgarton, Feb. 18, 1787		Mariner
Charles Calhoun, <i>Clerk.</i>	Boston	Boston, June 24, 1797		

Total—40. 9 Lawyers, 4 Physicians, 9 Merchants, 11 Farmers, 2 Mariners, 3 Mechanics, and 1 Manufacturer. The oldest member is 65 years of age, and the youngest is 27. Average age, 48 years.

FUNDS.

Receipts for the October Quarter, 1842.

INCOME FROM FUNDS	1,163 32	
LOANS REFUNDED	764 03	

LEGACIES.

Marlboro', Ms. Miss Lavinia A. Wilson, late of the Union Church, by Mr. William Wilson, Exr.	50 00
Norfolk, Ct. Joseph Battell, Esq. by Mr. J. Battell, Exr.	200 00
Topsfield, Ms. Miss Deborah Peabody, by Mr. Joel R. Peabody, Exr.	50 00—300 00

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.**ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.**

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]	
Amesbury, Soc. of Rev. S. H. Merrill	21 00
Do. West, P. Ladies and Gent. of Cong. Soc.	31 50—52 50

ESSEX COUNTY SOUTH.

[Hon. David Cheote, Essex, Tr.]

Beverly, a Lady	0 50
Rockport, Soc. of Rev. W. Gale, by Mr. J. R. Gott	35 00
Wenham, Edmund Kimball, Esq. by E. Alden, M. D.	5 00—40 50

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

[Mr. Samuel Raynolds, Springfield, Tr.]

Monson, Rev. S. A. Fay, by Rev. A. Nash, Agt.	8 00
Springfield, Soc. of Rev. Dr. Osgood, in part	61 43
part, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, Agt.	14 50—75 93
7th Ch. and Soc. by do.	
West Springfield, Soc. of Rev. A. A. Wood, in part, by do.	61 82—145 75

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]

Enfield, Soc. of Rev. Mr. McEwen	100 00
Hanfield, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Neill, in part	81 67
Northampton, an Ind. in Rev. Mr. Wiley's Ch.	100 00
Southampton, Soc. of Rev. Mr. White, in part	34 34—316 01

[The above by Rev. Mr. Emerson, Agt.]

FUNDS.

[Nov.]

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Woburn, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Bennett, additional, 3 00

RELIGIOUS CHAR. SOC. OF MIDDLESEX NORTH AND VICINITY.

[Dea. Jonathan S. Adams, Groton, Tr.]
Fitchburg, Ladies' Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Sarah W. Downe, Tr. 22 28
Westford, Ladies' Ch. Society, by Miss Lydia Keyes, Tr. through Rev. Mr. Luce 21 50—43 78

NORFOLK COUNTY.

[Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester, Tr.]
Cohasset, Soc. of Rev. Daniel H. Babcock, in part, to const. him an H. M. 21 50
Foxboro', Soc. of Rev. Mr. Poor, bal. of dona. 1 00
Medway, (East) Soc. of Rev. Mr. Harding 19 65
Randolph, (East) Cong. Soc. by Dea. R. Belcher 47 05
Weymouth, Mrs. Frances Crane, by Rev. Mr. Perkins 1 00
Weymouth, (North) Soc. of Rev. J. M. Emery, by Mr. Humphrey 81 62—171 82

OLD COLONY.

[Col. Alexander Seabury, New Bedford, Tr.]
Easton, Soc. of Rev. L. Sheldon 4 02

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

[Dea. Morton Eddy, Bridgewater, Tr.]
Plymouth, Mrs. Mary G. Shaw, Tr. by Benj. Drew, Jr. 17 50

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]
Milford, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Long 7 61

RHODE ISLAND STATE AUXILIARY.

[Mr. Isaac Wilcox, Providence, Tr.]
Barrington, Ladies' Benev. Assoc. by Mary Tiffey, Treas. 3 00
Providence, Ladies' Ed. Soc. Richmond St. Ch. by Dea. E. W. Fletcher, refunded to them by a former beneficiary of that Society 30 00—33 00
\$3,062 84

MAINE BRANCH.

[Prof. William Smyth, Brunswick, Tr.]

Arcot, from a friend, by Rev. G. E. Adams 1 00
Bethel, Cong. Ch. and Soc. by do. 12 00
Bangor, Corian Soc. by Prof. Pond 5 00
Brunswick, Cont. by indiv. 10 51
Cherryfield, do. do. by Rev. G. E. Adams 4 25
Calais, Cong. Ch. and Soc. 20 00
Gold Pin, valued at 2 00
Dennysville, Cong. Ch. and Soc. 14 34
East Machias, do. do. 6 25
Eastport, do. do. 12 00
Hallowell, Ladies' Scholarship, in part 33 00
Jonesboro', Cong. Ch. and Soc. 1 00
Lubec, from S. Thayer, Esq. 20 00
Machias, Cong. Ch. and Soc. 7 75
Machias Port, do. do. 5 00
Perry, do. do. 13 16
Pembroke, do. do. 3 50
Robinson, do. do. 9 50
Shapleigh, from Rev. Mr. Loring 1 00
Whitneyville, Cong. Ch. and Soc. 5 00
\$186 26

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

[Hon. Samuel Morril, Concord, Tr.]

Dover, Ladies' Ed. Soc. by Mr. E. J. Lane, Tr. Stafford Co. Soc. 20 00
Durham, Cong. Ch. and Soc. by do. 3 75
Fitzwilliam, Ladies' Ed. Soc. by S. A. Gerould, Exq. Tr. Cheshire Co. Aux. 45 00
Concert for Colleges, by do. 2 56—47 56
Gilmanton, (Iron Works) by E. J. Lane 1 91
Gilmanton, (Centre) Cong. Ch. and Soc. 13 31
Great Falls, Cong. Ch. and Soc. by E. J. Lane 21 15
Henniker, Soc. of Rev. Eden B. Foster, to const. him an H. M. by Rev. A. Nash, Agt. 40 00
Hillboro' Bridge, Cong. Ch. and Soc. by do. 5 60
Hopkinson, from Mrs. Jane Butterfield, by Rev. Mr. Kimball 3 00
Keene, Ladies' Ed. Soc. in part, to const. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Barstow a L. M. by S. A. Gerould, Esq. 7 50
Mt. Vernon, Society of Rev. Bezaleel Smith, of which \$10 is to const. him an H. M. by Rev. A. Nash, Agt. 42 14
Rochester, Cong. Ch. and Soc. 27 17
Sandbornton, by E. J. Lane 1 00
Winchester, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Thompson, by S. A. Gerould, Esq. 8 00
\$242 12

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

[Joseph Warner, Esq. Middlebury, Vt. Tr.]
Chester, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Rankin 11 63
Dummerston, Cong. Ch. and Soc. in part 7 19
Fayeteville, Soc. Rev. Mr. Bradford, in part 14 26
Hartford, (Quechee) an individual 1 00
Manchester, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Anderson, in part 13 00
Norwich, Cong. Ch. and Soc. in part 12 58
Putney, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Foster, in part 15 77
Royalton, do. do. Drake, do. 11 26
Saxtons River, do. Benton, do. 3 75
Springfield, do. Noble, do. 33 00
Townsend, do. Graves, do. 14 65
Weathersfield, Cong. Soc. in part 25 47
Woodstock, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Wright 61 29
[The above by Rev. A. Nash, Agt.]

Brattleboro', (East) 19 85
Castleton, Cong. Ch. and Soc. 31 00
Guildford, Susan Boyd 50
Hartford, (White River Village) Cong. Ch. and Soc. by Gen. John Francis, Tr. Windsor Co. Conf. of Chs. 6 00
Norwich, No. Cong. Ch. and Soc. by do. 9 00
St. Johnsbury, 2d Cong. Ch. and Soc. by E. Fairbanks, Tr. Co. Cont. of Churches 27 26
Windham Co., a collection 15 00
Addison Co. from Tr. of Co. Soc. 14 12
\$347 59

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

[Elliphalet Terry, Esq. Hartford, Tr.]
Berlin, (North Soc.) Coll. in Cong. Soc. by Rev. Mr. Emerson, Agt. 21 50
From Sub. School, by do. 9 42
East Windsor, Coll. in Rev. Mr. Bartlett's Soc. by do. 47 67
From a child, do. 16
Griswold, Coll. in Rev. Mr. Jewett's Soc. by do. 71 84
Glastenbury, from two indiv. by Rev. S. H. Riddel 10 00
Hartford, Donation from Elliphalet Terry, Esq. 20 00
Jewett City, Coll. in Cong. Soc. by Mr. Emerson, Agt. 8 50
Lisbon, (Hanover) Soc. of Rev. J. Ayer, Jr. 12 15
Norfolk, Cong. Soc. by Mr. Eldredge 21 20
New London, from two indiv. in Rev. Mr. McEwen's Soc. by Rev. Mr. Emerson, Agt. 10 00
New Britain, So. Cong. Soc. by Wm. H. Smith 30 59
Sub. in the No. Cong. Soc. by Wm. A. Churchill 15 25
Rocky Hill, Coll. in Rev. Mr. Chapin's Soc. in part, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, Agt. 47 67
Suffield, Coll. by do. 44 47
Southington, Coll. in S. Cong. Soc. by Chas. H. Upson 50 00
Warren, Coll. by Rev. Harvey Goodwin 6 00
Wethersfield, Coll. in Rev. Mr. Southgate's Soc. in part, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, Agt. 147 83
\$574 25

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

[William A. Booth, Esq. New York, Tr.]
Bristol, Giles Isham 20, Florida, a bal. 3, Pleasant Valley, a bal. 3, Troy, 1st Pres. Ch. 53 50, Mercer St. Ch. N. Y., W. H. Peet 5, 2d Ch. Brooklyn, a coll. 70 75, Brick Ch. N. Y. John McComb 25, Pearl St. Ch. a coll. 59 97, Fem. Ed. Soc. Washington 20 25, Cheshire 18, Fem. Ed. Soc. Hudson 41, Poughkeepsie, Pres. Ch. coll. 120 50, Cong. Ch. 5, Unionville 4 25, Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y. 23. \$472 22

PHILADELPHIA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

[Geo. W. McClelland, Esq. Philadelphia, Tr.]
Pres. Ch. Reading, Pa. 59 25, 1st Ch. N. L. Phila. A. Hinckle 5, Central Ch. N. L. Phila. coll. 76 25, 1st Ch. Phila. C. S. Wurts and wife 100, Neshaminy 8 70, Minersville 10, St. George's, a balance 3 50, Unknown 5, Mr. Tracy of Smithfield, Pa. 5, Montrose 47 45, Morristown, N. J. Mrs. C. B. Arden 50, Legacy of Wm. Camp, Newark, N. J. by Joseph N. Tuttle, Esq. Exr. 229 69, Third Pres. Ch. Newark, coll. 104 58. \$704 42

UTICA AGENCY.

[James Dutton, Esq. Utica, Tr.]

Amboy Fem. Sewing Soc. 8, Do. Benevolent Soc. 5 25, Chenango Forks 11, Cherry Valley 20, Carlisle 40, Cape Vincent, Rev. Mr. Morgan 1, Fayetteville 20 78, Fly Creek, a bal. 50 cts. Homer 12, Holland Patent, in part 10 50, Kingsboro', in part 30 46, Lenox 4, Lebanon 1 54, Manlius 35 06, Mayfield 10 91, Otisco 32 60, Oxford 9, Stamford 10, Trenton 3 48, Syracuse, Pres. Ch. a bal. 2, Sherburne 17 64, Smyrna 3 44, Utica, a bal. 25 cts. Union 17 02, Wampsville 3, Watertown, 1st Ch. 42 40, 2d Ch. 20 60. \$372 43

Whole amount received, \$5,962 13.

Clothing received during the Quarter.

Essex, Ms. Young Ladies' Sewing Circle, 1 box containing 12 shirts.
Mason, N. H. Ladies' Sewing Society, by Abigail Hill, Pres. a box of sheets, shirts, quilts, &c. valued at \$15 63.
New Ipswich, N. H. Ladies' Char. Society, by Mrs. Joanna Thayer, Sec. a box of shirts, socks, collars, &c. valued at \$16 94.





Daggett, Hinman & Co. Sc. New Haven C.

JOHN TREADWELL, L.L.D.

LATE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

FIRST PRES OF THE AM. Bp. OF COM. FOR. FOR. MISSIONS.